"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Partly cloudy; variable winds.

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FRIGHTENED WOMAN WRECKS AUTOMOBILE

Grabs Steering Gear, Driving Machine Into Trolley Pole.

Explosion Follows—Chauffeur Suffers Broken Leg—Two Women Thrown Out Are Slightly Injured.

An automobile which was being driven rapidly to show off its speed and power at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon ran into a trolley pole at One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street and Jerome Avenue. The chauffeur and its two women occupants were thrown into the street, the man's leg being broken, while the women sustained severe bruises.

The chauffeur was taken to Fordham Hospital in an ambulance, while the two women were helped to a near-by road house by a fourth member of the party. The automobile blew up and was almost destroyed by the accident.

The automobile or runabout was one seating four persons and was owned by the Automobile Company of America of Fifty-fourth Street and Broadway. Early yesterday morning a party of four, consisting of Superintendent E. P. Washburn of the Automobile Company, Chauffeur Avery Dennison of 253 West Fifty-fourth Street, and two women whose names could not be obtained, went for a ride.

The party went to Yonkers and were on their way back when the accident occurred. At One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Jerome Avenue Washburn got out of the machine to talk with an acquaintance. Hardly had he left the machine before the women, who had been anxious to try to steer the machine during the ride, induced the chauffeur to start the machine.

Dennison sent it at full speed down the avenue at a pace so rapid that it frightened the women. They became more afraid when they saw a street car coming rapidly toward them, and suddenly, just as they neared the car, one of the women was seen to jump up and reach for the steering gear.

The machine veered from the roadway, bounded across the car tracks, and struck the trolley pole with tremendous force.

Dennison and the two women were thrown out. The machine turned a half somersault and fell upside down on Dennison.

The avenue was crowded at that hour with carriages, automobiles, and cyclists, and soon many people were gathered about the spot. The women were picked up, while Dennison was dragged out from under the machine. Meanwhile Washburn had come up, and was busy assisting the women and Dennison to a near-by road-house, when some one yelled:

"Look out! It's going to blow up!"

Flames were seen spurting out from the smashed machine, and directly, with a roar, its gasoline tank exploded. In a few minutes the woodwork was ablaze, and all the combustible material was consumed. So quick and hot was the fire that the iron trolley pole became red from the blaze.

Dr. Conniff of Fordham Hospital answered the ambulance call, and took charge of Dennison. Other than his broken leg his wounds were not serious.

The two women, who were stylishly dressed, refused Dr. Conniff's assistance, and were returned to New York by Superintendent Washburn. A policeman was unable to obtain their names.

A conductor on the Jerome Avenue car, who would not give his name, witnessed the accident. He says that the automobile was going south on Jerome Avenue at a good rate, when one of the two women reached over and tried to grab the steering handle. Dennison, he says, pushed her hand away and shouted out:

"Be good, now; you can't steer this thing."

With that, the conductor says, she suddenly reached over and got a hold on the handle. This caused the machine to veer to one side, and before Dennison could get control of it again it collided with a trolley pole.

When the car struck the pole, the conductor says that Dennison was thrown over the dashboard and the women were thrown out to one side. Both struck on their heads and were slightly bruised. They were taken to Smith's Hotel, at One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street and Jerome Avenue.

AUTOMOBILE HURTS A BABY.

Tour of Dr. and Mrs. Ware Interrupted by Accident to Their Daughter.

An automobile trip through several States which was being made by Dr. and Mrs. Horace B. Ware of Scranton, Penn., was interrupted yesterday afternoon by an accident in which their three-year-old daughter was injured. The accident occurred in Fifty-ninth Street, near the Park Plaza.

Dr. Ware had arrived from Scranton and was going through New York. The steering gear of his machine got out of order opposite the Plaza Hotel and it dashed against the curb. The jolt threw the little girl over the dashboard.

As the automobile bounced ahead again after the jolt the front wheels turned and one of the rear wheels hit the curb, but kept grinding on the slippery pavement. It hit the child and kept rubbing her chest until Dr. Ware stopped the power.

Mrs. Ware was hysterical over her daughter's danger. Policeman O'Connor picked up the little girl and ran under a pavilion with her. Dr. Ware and his wife got out, the woman crying, and both ran to the side of the girl.

An ambulance from Flower Hospital took the child away, and the father and mother went to the hospital to watch the girl. It was found there that her chest had been lacerated by the grinding of the wheel and that she sustained a shock, but was not seriously hurt.

Dr. Ware decided to take rooms in the Plaza Hotel and wait for his child to recover, and the baby was taken there.

MARKET FOR NEGRO VOTES.

McComas and Mudd Factions Bid Openly from $2 to $25 a Head at Maryland Primaries.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 16.—In the Republican faction fight between Senator McComas and the anti-organization combine at the primary election in the counties yesterday there was wholesale bartering in votes in Prince George County. About $5,000 was spent in this county alone in buying negro votes.

At Upper Marlborough all kinds of ruses were worked by negroes to obtain funds from both factions, and they were for the most part successful. At least $2 each were paid for the black votes, but as a rule they brought from $5 to $25. One negro got $50 extra for voting twelve members of his family. As soon as the polling window was raised the colored voters made a rush for it, but refrained from voting until supplied with the "long green."

The men with the cash stood opposite the window and offered the money. The scene has probably never been equaled in Maryland politics.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Amusements—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers—Page 2.
Losses by Fire—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails—Page 8.
Society—Page 7.
Weather Report—Page 5.
Yesterday's Fires—Page 2.

Important Change in the West Shore R. R. Ferry Service.
The Franklin Street Ferry terminal will be closed commencing 6:00 A. M., Tuesday, August 18th, and continuing until 6:00 A. M., Saturday, August 22nd, during which period ferry will run to and from Pennsylvania R. R. terminal, foot of Desbrosses St., N. R., on same time as at present from Franklin Street.—Adv.

SOCIETY FOLK SHADOWED.

Secret Service Agent Thought That T. J. Oakley Rhinelander Was a Counterfeiter.

T. J. Oakley Rhinelander and Mr. and Mrs. Howland Pell, who are staying with him at the Oriental Hotel at Manhattan Beach, narrowly escaped arrest as counterfeiters yesterday for passing one of the new 1903 quarters with which Coney Island and vicinity have been flooded for the past two months.

After luncheon Mr. Rhinelander and his guests went to Coney Island to see the sights, and were returning to Manhattan Beach on one of the Sea Gate trolley cars. On the same car with them was Agent Wilson of the Secret Service, who with others had been sent to Coney Island to look out for the passers of counterfeit money.

When the conductor, Paul Westbrook, returned from collecting the fares of the Rhinelander party, which Mr. Rhinelander paid, Wilson asked him what he had been given. He showed the coin, which proved to be one of the new quarters. Wilson immediately asked Westbrook if he would know the coin again and he said he would if it were marked. Wilson nicked the edge of the counterfeit coin and gave the conductor a good one in return.

When the Rhinelander party changed into the car which connects Manhattan Beach with the Oriental Hotel Wilson changed also, shadowing them in the most approved style.

As Wilson started to get into the other car the house detective of the Manhattan Beach Hotel saw him, and, knowing who he was, asked what he was doing. Wilson said he was following some counterfeiters that he had caught passing coin. The hotel detective asked him to point them out, and Wilson told him to walk casually by the car, so as not to give them any cause for uneasiness, and then showed his "suspects."

The Manhattan Beach man turned to Wilson and said: "Let us get away from here. Quick!"

The car started and Wilson tried to board it, but was held by the other. As soon as it got out of earshot Wilson was informed who his suspects were. He turned to the Manhattan Beach Hotel detective and gasped, and left as fast as he could.

THE WALL STREET SITUATION.

Views of London Times—"One of the Weak Points of the American Mind."

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—In an editorial article to-day on the financial position in New York The Times says it is one of the weak points of the American mind that people have never learned that the rules of safe conduct in business cannot be disregarded with impunity. Americans see that very big things are being done, with very big results in the way of railroads, tramways, and factories, and they fail to perceive that these huge works cost money, usually borrowed money, and must earn profits quickly.

The Times says Americans are also dazzled by the trusts and combines, but these are only successful in a minority of cases, because almost invariably the parties forming the combinations are paid more for the plants and other assets than they are worth.

In its City article The Times, commenting on the New York bank statement, says a well-meant attempt is made to minimize the weakness of the present position by asserting that "loans and discounts" include a good many investments, but even if this were true it would not improve the situation much, for till last week hardly any American investments were freely salable. The best railway issues were the only securities that could be sold for months past, and they have fallen enormously. What has been wanted has not been securities, but free cash, the need for which is not yet sufficiently appreciated in the United States.

CHICAGO TRACTION FIGHT.

Complications Caused by Discovery That Judge Grosscup's Order Was Issued Too Late.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—It developed to-day that Judge Grosscup's order on the minority faction in the Union Traction Company's reorganization plan was issued too late. The lawyers for the objectors had filed their bill for an injunction against the stockholders' meeting Tuesday before they were served with notice to appear in the Federal Court to-morrow morning and show cause why they should not be forbidden from doing so. The result promises to be a pretty legal fight on practically novel legal propositions, beginning to-morrow morning and lasting no one can tell how long. It looks as if the lawyers would earn their fees before they got through with it.

The minority faction will try to get an order from the State Courts forbidding the officers of the North and West Chicago Street Railway Companies from carrying out the reorganization of those lines and the Union Traction Company, proposed in the plans recently submitted to stockholders. The majority will shield themselves behind the power of the Federal Court, declare that the stockholders' meetings to be held to-morrow are meetings held under the authority and by the direction of the Judge, and any attempt to interfere is contempt and should be punished accordingly.

The whole controversy is over the meetings of the stockholders of the Union Traction and its underlying companies which are to be held Tuesday. At these meetings the question of indorsing the reorganization plans is to be voted on. After the order of Judge Grosscup allowing the stock of the two underlying companies, which is held in trust under the old contract, to be voted for the new agreement, a clear majority of the stock of both underlying companies was counted in favor of the proposition.

MYSTERY AT CORNING.

Postmaster of Hornby, N. Y., Found Dead in a Hotel—His Skull Fractured.

ELMIRA, Aug. 16.—Francis E. Clark, Postmaster at Hornby, a village near Corning, was found dead in bed in a hotel at Corning this afternoon.

He was taken to the hotel eighteen hours before, and put to bed by two men.

When found this afternoon he had a fractured skull, and a blood clot on the brain. He had been dead for several hours.

How he came to his death no one seems to know. He was taken from a saloon by the two men, who are said to be reputable citizens. The police say they have no knowledge of any assault having taken place. Many, however, suspect foul play.

To All Points of Interest.
Visit points of interest in the city and suburbs with Electric Hansoms and Surreys. Cool, speedy, luxurious. Telephone 2380 Columbus. New York Transportation Co.—Adv.

DETECTIVES SHOOT MAN IN FIGHT ON A ROOF

Supposed Burglar Wounded on House Near Fifth Avenue.

Opens Fire on Sleuths and They Return It—Believed to Have Committed Many Robberies.

More than a dozen shots were fired last night in a battle on the roof of 41 West Forty-seventh Street between six Central Office detectives and a man who is declared by the police to be a desperate Western thief. The man was wounded and surrendered, casting aside two big pistols as he did so. He said he was George Robinson, twenty-seven years old, of Chicago.

The capture of the man was due to the efforts of detectives under the direction of Capt. Langan of the Detective Bureau. Several men have been committing many robberies of late on the upper west side and in the district bounded by Forty-sixth and Fifty-eighth Streets and Madison and Fifth Avenues.

To watch this last named territory Capt. Langan specially detailed Detective Sergeants Flay, Dunn, Finley, Rheaume, Barnett and Stransky. They have been going on duty at 8 o'clock each night and quitting at 5:30 o'clock in the morning. The thief or thieves they were looking for operated by means of the "second-story" method.

A. H. Harrington of 24 West Forty-eighth Street saw Robinson on the roof of the Forty-seventh Street house and went to the street to search for policemen. He met some of the detectives. They marshaled others of their number and an ascent to the roof of the row of houses was made.

The force was divided, half going up through a house on West Forty-seventh Street and half through a house at Forty-eighth Street and Sixth Avenue. The idea was to surround the supposed thief or burglar and close in on him.

The man was on the roof of the residence of Orlando M. Harper, a dry goods merchant, with an establishment at 108 Worth Street.

Hardly had Detectives Barnett, Flay, and Stransky thrust their heads through the scuttle of the Forty-seventh Street house before they saw an object on the roof. They had anticipated resistance, so they held their pistols in hand. As they looked at the object it darted toward a chimney, and they knew they had found the chase. Slowly and cautiously they moved toward the chimney.

First they heard something heavy thrown down on the roof, and then there were a couple of flashes of flame, followed by reports. The detectives opened fire in return, and there was a lively fusillade for a few moments. A groan was heard, and the hunted man cast aside two revolvers, raised his hands, and said:

"Don't shoot, boys. I'm wounded."

The detective made a hasty examination and found that blood was trickling down one of the man's legs. He was carried through a scuttle to the street and taken to Headquarters in a patrol wagon.

A search of the roof revealed two big pistols, two chisels, and a rope ladder of clever design. It had twelve wooden rungs and was so made that it could be folded up into small compass. Robinson was roughly dressed, had a peaked cap, and wore "sneakers," or rubber shoes.

According to the Headquarters men, Robinson did not deny that he was a Western thief. His one regret, according to the police, was that he had left the West, for there, he said, the "graft" was easier and there were cleverer men. He had a small opinion of Eastern thieves. He was in considerable pain and said he wished that the bullet had hit two feet higher. On the prisoner were found fifty cartridges and an electric lantern.

An alarm was sent out from Headquarters early last week for a man who had left a basket of silverware on the roof of a west side house. The police think they have the man they were seeking in that case.

Despite the fact that a large number of detectives have been watching and waiting for the burglar, the complaints of robberies continued to pour in on Capt. Langan, and he was at his wit's end.

He expects that when the prisoner is arraigned in court this morning he will be connected with many of the complaints.

FIND SEELEY'S ASSAILANTS.

Police Say Men Caught in Providence Have Confessed to Assault and Robbery.

Detective Sergeants Reap and Hughes of the Central Office returned last night to Police Headquarters with James H. Farrell and Frederick Le Clair, who are accused of having assaulted and robbed Isaac Seeley, a manufacturer, of 36 East Twenty-third Street. Seeley was attacked on Friday and nearly beaten to death. He said that the highwaymen were window washers in his place of business.

The police had received word last night that the police of Providence, R. I., had taken into custody two men, suspected of being the assailants of Seeley. Detective Mooney of the West Thirtieth Street Station, who was put on the case, traced them to the Joy Line pier, where he discovered that they had taken passage for Providence Saturday night.

As a result of a description sent to the Chief of Police at Providence the two men were placed under arrest on their arrival yesterday morning.

The prisoners, according to the police, have confessed that they went to Seeley's place for the purpose of robbery. They waived the formality of extradition and consented to return to New York with the detectives.

According to Capt. Langan, the prisoners not only admitted to him that it had been their intention to rob Seeley, but that they had robbed others in the same way.

A watch and chain fob belonging to their victim were found in an east side pawnshop by the police.

APPROVES BABY INCUBATORS.

Committee of Experts Appointed by the Mayor Reports Favorably on Coney Island Exhibit.

A committee consisting of Dr. William Brennan of the State Medical Board, Dr. Leonard Shearer, Superintendent Foulke of the State Charities Department, and Dr. Lederle, Health Commissioner, which was appointed by the Mayor to report upon the "baby incubator exhibit" at Coney Island yesterday recommended that it be continued at the island until the Winter, and then divided and half sent to Bellevue and the rest to the Kings County Hospital in Brooklyn for the Winter.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children had caused the arrest of Elmer S. Dundee, one of the proprietors of the incubator exhibit, for running a "baby farm." The case was brought to the Coney Island Court and Dr. Martin A. Cooney, the inventor of the incubator, was called upon to testify. He stated that in Buffalo the same incubator had saved fifty out of fifty-two babies intrusted to it, and so far at Coney Island had lost only one in the nineteen cared for. To decide the question the committee of experts was appointed.

NO HOUSE FOR THE MINISTER.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 16.—The Rev. James Williams, pastor of the Free Baptist Church at Belle Vernon, presented his resignation to his congregation to-day because he could not get a house in which to live. He said that if a house should be provided for him he would withdraw the resignation.

On account of the prosperous condition of Belle Vernon there is not a vacant house in the town.

Take the Educational Sight-Seeing N. Y. Yacht. 1,000 points of interest explained by expert lecturer. 3 hours' sail from foot 22d St., N. R. 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.—Adv.

SYMPATHETIC SHIPYARD STRIKE IS THREATENED.

Marine Machinists May Get the Support of All the Other Trades—15,000 to 20,000 Men Involved.

New York is threatened again with a general strike of all the trades in the shipbuilding yards in support of the marine machinists, who have been on strike for several months to enforce the demand for a minimum wage rate of $3 a day. This strike, unless it can be averted in the meantime, is likely to take place within a week, and would involve the boilermakers, blacksmiths, blacksmiths' helpers, pattern makers, coppersmiths, painters, carpenters, and several other trades, and would tie up all the shipbuilding yards in New York and vicinity, including the Townsend-Downey yards on Shooter's Island, which were the nucleus of the big strike of shipbuilders a year ago.

It is said that the threatened strike would call out 15,000 or 20,000 men in the yards in and around Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Staten Island, Elizabethport, Jersey City, Hoboken, and other places in this vicinity. It is declared that every effort will be made to avert this strike, but if the unions carry out the programme it is believed that the strike will be inevitable.

The strike of the machinists, who are affiliated with the International Association of Machinists, is directed against the members of the New York Metal Trades' Association, and has been fought with an unexpected stubbornness by the employers, as the machinists believed, up to the time the demand was refused, that no strike would be necessary.

James Wilson, delegate of the International Association of Machinists, brought the matter up at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union by asking the co-operation of all the trades employed in shipbuilding which are represented in that body. These include the trades mentioned. Mr. Wilson said that they did not want any financial assistance.

"All that I want," he said, "is the co-operation of the other trades. If we get that we will win the fight. I believe that we are entitled to the co-operation of the other trades."

At Wilson's request the delegates representing the different trades in the shipbuilding industry were directed to meet the delegates of the machinists on Wednesday morning at Odd Fellows' Hall, 67 St. Mark's Place, to make arrangements to go before the New York Metal Trades Association and make a demand that the minimum wage scale of $3 a day be granted to the machinists. If this is not granted then a general strike, according to the plans of the machinists, will be inevitable.

George H. Warner, another delegate of the machinists, also made a plea to the Central Federated Union on behalf of the marine machinists. He said:

"We don't want your support. We have plenty of money. [Applause and laughter.] They have been trying to stop our picketing, but our pickets have been running around in steam launches following the employers' launches, which are taking non-union men from hotels and various places where they are boarded to work in place of the strikers. We have succeeded in getting a great many of the non-union men to stay away.

"The employers have been around to the east side and tried to get the Hebrew Aid Society to supply them with Hebrew machinists, but they have had no success. They have also gone to the Salvation Army and tried to get the army to furnish them with men. All we want the other trades to do is to refuse to work with non-union men. If they do that, then we can win the fight easily."

To refuse to work with non-union men means to strike. Delegate Wilson, in talking on the matter later, said he had the assurances from several of the unions in the shipyards that they were ready to go on a sympathetic strike when called on. He added:

"Of course, we do not want to precipitate such a strike as this, but if it has to come, it will be the fault of the employers, not ours. They have been employing non-union men at higher wages than we demand, and it is of the utmost importance to organized labor that this fight is won."

MARRIAGE AS A STRIKE CURE.

Mayor Knotts of Hammond, Ill., Appeals to Employers to Engage Benedicts Only.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Cupid's right bower, Mayor Knotts of Hammond, has again championed the cause of matrimony. Bachelors, says the Mayor, are a detriment to a community, while married men are valuable assets. In an appeal just issued he asked the merchants and manufacturers of the city to employ married men only. Mayor Knotts declares that single men are the chief fomentors of labor troubles; that they are reckless, and, as a rule, do a town more harm than good.

Mayor Knotts a year ago offered to marry free all couples residing in Hammond and to give them moral and other support in establishing their homes.

In his letter Mayor Knotts argued that during the years of labor trouble in Hammond it has been notorious that the single men were the first to start trouble and to talk strike. Married men, he declared, are more patient and long suffering and less likely to go out on unjustified strikes.

The Mayor states that single men do not make as good citizens. He declares they are reckless, inclined to wastefulness and spending; that they come into a town when a new enterprise is started, and usually, after a short and reckless career, depart for some other town, having done the town no good, and leaving only unpaid bills and friends around the saloons.

The Mayor closes his letter with an appeal to the manufacturers and merchants to call a meeting and take steps looking to the employment of married men only in their factories and stores.

This, he declares, will end the labor troubles of the town and raise the standard of citizenship, give stability of purpose to the town itself, and do a lasting good. Married men, he concludes, become permanent citizens, working for the good of the community. He argues that the manufacturers, having received great benefits from the town of Hammond, should reciprocate by employing the married men and giving them preference at all times.

WOMAN KILLED BY CAR.

Two Others Severely Injured in Accident at York, Penn.

Special to The New York Times.

YORK, Penn., Aug. 16.—Running into a team owned by Jere. S. Black at 10 o'clock this morning, a car on the Country Club's spur of the York Electric Street Railway Company instantly killed Mary Long, thirty years old, and injured Maggie Curran and James Moran, the driver.

The three, all employed in Mr. Black's family, were driving in a Dayton wagon on their way to worship at St. Patrick's Church.

The horse took fright at the car which was approaching and ran across the track. The car struck the wagon. Miss Long was hurled under the car and dragged fifty feet. Her skull was crushed, and she was badly mangled. Her companions were severely injured and are in the hospital.

If you want a collar button to depend on buy a Krementz One Piece. There's none just as good.—Adv.

Superb weather for the famous Hudson River Day Line trips. Grand scenery. Music.—Adv.

MEMORANDUM FROM BULGARIA TO POWERS

Government Tells of Turkish Atrocities in Macedonia.

A Terrible Record of Massacres, Murders, Torture and Oppression—Particulars All Obtained from Official Sources.

SOFIA, Aug. 16.—The Bulgarian Government has presented a memorandum to the powers setting out at great length the condition of affairs during the past three months in Macedonia, since the Turkish Government undertook to inaugurate the promised reforms.

The most precise details, with dates, places, and names of persons, are given in the memorandum, the whole constituting a terrible category of murder, torture, incendiarism, pillage, and general oppression committed by the Ottoman soldiers and officials.

These particulars were obtained entirely from official sources, such as the reports of the Bulgarian Consuls and agents of the Bulgarian Government, and, in many instances, the reports made by Turkish authorities. The Bulgarian Government guarantees the absolute truth of every statement, and challenges the Porte to disprove a single charge made in the memorandum.

The memorandum begins by stating that during the past three months the Ottoman Government has taken a series of measures with the alleged intention of inaugurating the era of promised reform and of assuring peace and tranquillity to the Bulgarian population of European Turkey, but which have had the contrary effect of further exasperating this population and reviving the revolutionary movement. Instead of proceeding solely against persons guilty of breaches of the public order, the military and civil authorities have sought every possible pretext to persecute, terrorize, and ruin the Bulgarian inhabitants, alike in the large cities and in the small villages.

Wholesale massacres, individual murders, the destruction of villages, the pillaging of and setting fire to houses, arrests, ill-treatment, tortures, arbitrary imprisonment and banishment, the closing and disorganizing of churches and schools, the ruining of merchants, the collection of taxes for many years in advance—such, proceeds the memorandum, are among the acts of the Ottoman administration of the Vilayets of Salonika, Monastir, Uskub, and Adrianople.

DETAILS OF EXCESSES.

The memorandum next relates in detail a number of such cases in each vilayet. Beginning with the Vilayet of Salonika, it states that in the town of Salonika itself the Bulgarian professors of the university, the students, and shopkeepers—in fact, all the intelligent Bulgarians in the city—have been cast into prison. One hundred and twenty soldiers entered the village of Gorna-Ribnitsa on May 19 and tortured to death five men and two women. During the first three weeks of July twenty-five villages in the district of Tikvesch were subjected to the depredations of the Turkish soldiers and Bashi-Bazouks. The villagers were beaten and tortured, the women assaulted, and the houses plundered while the administrative authorities looked on.

In the Vilayet of Monastir artillery bombarded and rased the flourishing town of Smerdesch, the 300 hundred houses being left a heap of ruins. At the beginning of July two Greek bands, with the connivance of the authorities, pillaged Bulgarian villages and murdered many of their inhabitants.

In the Vilayet of Uskub the entire Bulgarian population has been systematically persecuted since last May. The Director of the normal school at Uskub was imprisoned because his library contained the "revolutionary" books "Othello" and "Les Miserables." In the districts of Palanka, Koschani, Koumanovo, and Gostigar the prisons are filled with Bulgarian priests, schoolmasters, and merchants. During June soldiers and Bashi-Bazouks terrorized the inhabitants of the Schtif District, torturing the people with red-hot irons.

Similar atrocities perpetrated in the vilayet of Adrianople are cited.

Altogether the memorandum gives particulars of no less than 131 individual and general cases of excesses and outrages committed by the Turkish authorities. In summarizing the specific details of the outrages mentioned the memorandum declares that wholesale massacres were perpetrated by regulars and Bashi-Bazouks in the town of Salonika and the villages of Baldevo, Banitza, Tchourilovo, Karbinsa, Moghila, Smerdesch, and Enidje, while the scenes of carnage, pillage, and incendiarism were everywhere terrible. At Smerdesch over 200 Bulgarians were shot, killed with swords, or burned to death. Over 250 houses and the churches and schools were set on fire with petroleum and pillaged, the property being sold by the soldiers and Bashi-Bazouks in neighboring places. Similar scenes occurred at the villages of Gorna-Ribnitza, Igoumenets, Dobrilaki, and Nikoden. The villagers there abandoned their homes and fled to the mountains.

Over 3,000 men, women, and children fled from the Sanjak of Seres, and even more from the Sanjak of Kirkkilisse.

THE BULGARIANS IMPRISONED.

It is difficult, says the memorandum, to obtain the exact number of Bulgarians who were imprisoned, mainly on most flimsy pretexts, as when they were released others were immediately arrested. The estimates obtainable give for the vilayet of Salonika 900 prisoners, for Uskub 500, for Monastir 850, and for Adrianople 550, a grand total of 2,800. As information is lacking from many districts in these vilayets it is thought that, without exaggeration, the number of prisoners may be placed at even three times this total.

Dealing with other acts of oppression, the memorandum states that the Bulgarian merchants and artisans living in Constantinople and Salonika were ordered to return to their native villages, and were not allowed any time or opportunity to dispose of their business or property. Some of these Bulgarians, who, with their families, had been established for twenty years or more, were utterly ruined. As the order applied equally to professors and schoolmasters, the Bulgarian schools were closed before the end of the school year. The authorities rigorously enforced the same order against the Bulgarian priests, making every effort to paralyze the development of religious and educational work, deprive the Bulgarian Exarch of all his privileges, and force the people to come under the authority of the Greek Patriarch. Encouraged by the Ottoman authorities, the Greek Bishops and Archimandrites forced their way into the Bulgarian churches, burned the Prayer Books, and employed menaces to compel the people to acknowledge the Patriarch. The Archimandrite of Salonika declared in a recent sermon that the Sultan did not want Bulgarian Exarchs in his empire; if they remained they would be exterminated.

In addition to the decree banishing the Bulgarian tradesmen from Constantinople and Salonika, the Porte adopted measures to ruin the traders elsewhere. The Governor of Monastir issued an order on April 28 forbidding Bulgarians to go abroad or even to Constantinople. This order was interpreted so as to prevent Bulgarians going to any large city, and to force them to deal only with Turkish merchants, resulting in their gradual ruin. The provincial administration employed every possible means to install Mussulmans in the Bulgarian villages. On the slightest pretext the Bulgarians were forced to sell their lands to the Turks at any price the latter chose to pay. Burdened with taxes, liable to perform statute labor for the Turkish land owners, the population is reduced to a state of serfdom. This is one of the principal causes of discontent, and when is added the exaction of the tax gatherers it is not difficult to understand why the wretched people should revolt from such a despotic Government and servitude.

In conclusion the memorandum asserts that the foregoing exposure once more condemns Ottoman administrative government in Europe. It says:

"Not long ago the Porte denounced the revolutionary movement as being fomented by Bulgaria and tried to put the responsibility on this principality. To-day it must acknowledge that it is its bad administration which is the only cause of the trouble. From sad experience the Porte must learn that systematic persecution, cruel injustice, and bloody repression do not restore order and peace in a country. The Porte accepted in principle the project of reform which it has not put into effect. It has declared that the project is insufficient.

TURKEY'S PROMISES BROKEN.

"Lastly the Porte formally promised the Bulgarian Government to cease the arrests of Bulgarian priests and schoolmasters to reopen the churches and schools, to release the prisoners, and to punish the officials guilty of exactions; in short, to adopt a policy of justice and amelioration. Not only has the Porte failed to observe a single one of these promises, but it has enacted sterner measures of repression. To give only one example: It is prescribed as a condition of his release that a Bulgarian prisoner must furnish either financial or personal security, but in the latter case the surety must be a Turkish subject of non-Bulgarian origin. It is easy to comprehend that the imprisoned Bulgarians find it impossible to obtain release under such conditions. By this and other similar acts the Ottoman administration can be judged.

"What must be the result of all this? Tired of waiting the fulfillment of promises of better conditions, and driven to despair, the Bulgarian population have thrown themselves into a revolution, which is now spreading in an Ottoman province 150 miles from the Bulgarian frontier.

"The causes of this revolution are to-day known, the responsibility is fixed, and the Porte can no longer accuse the Bulgarian principality."

The memorandum has made a strong impression in diplomatic circles. The Austrian diplomatic agent has already called on the Premier to express his anxiety regarding the results that may ensue from its publication. The French and Italian agents also expressed uneasiness, although they take a less gloomy view.

CALL GREECE UNGRATEFUL.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—A very bad impression, says the Sofia correspondent of The Times, has been produced by the circular of the Government at Athens inviting the Greek Consuls in Macedonia to recommend the Greek population not only to abstain from taking part in the insurrection, but also to help the Turkish authorities to secure its rapid suppression by denouncing refugee Bulgarian insurgents.

The Bulgarian papers are indignant at this proceeding, which, they say, shows that the Greek Government forgets that many Bulgarians fought for Greek independence and that it fails to remember the sympathetic attitude of the Bulgarian Government and people at the time of the last Cretan insurrection and the Greek-Turkish war.

BRITAIN WARNS TURKEY.

Ambassador Says Grave Consequences May Follow Fresh Murders of Foreigners.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 16.—The British Ambassador, Sir Nicholas O'Conor, has called the attention of the Porte to the serious situation in Macedonia. He pointed out that grave consequences may attend fresh murders of Consuls or foreign subjects.

The Ambassador had an audience of the Sultan on Friday.

THE INSURRECTION SPREADING.

ROME, Aug. 16.—Reports from Bulgarian sources received here confirm the news that the insurrection in the Balkans is spreading and is daily gaining ground.

The headquarters of the revolutionary forces are the high plateau of Baba Pelister, which is considered the key to the vilayet of Monastir, and the insurgents are strongly posted at all the strategical points on the roads leading to Monastir and Salonika.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 16.—In the fighting around Prilip 100 insurgents were killed.

According to official information the inhabitants of 100 Bulgarian villages have surrendered their arms and have been pardoned. A dozen villages in the neighborhood of Prilip have been occupied by troops.

The Porte denies the report emanating from Sofia that it has armed 5,000 Mussulmans in the vilayet of Uskub.

A military train was slightly damaged by insurgents last night near Velesca, between Selencko and Kuprili, on the Uskub-Salonika line. One soldier was killed and several others were wounded.

Two bags of dynamite were also found attached to the metals on the Vardar Railway bridge, near Kuprili.

MONASTIR CONSULS GUARDED.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Times says the summary execution of Consul Rostkowsky's murderer is causing great anger among the lower classes in Monastir.

The Consuls have been provided with military escorts and their houses are guarded.

The Albanians are becoming restless.

RUSSIA'S NAVAL MOVE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 16.—The majority of the Russian papers do not lay emphasis on the dispatch of a division of the Russian Black Sea fleet to Turkish waters, merely repeating the official statement without comment. The Novoe Vremya, however, in an outspoken editorial, says:

"Bitter experience has shown the uselessness and disadvantage of all concerted measures. Now, since the murder of M. Rostkowsky does not concern Europe, we are proceeding without any concert, and therefore we can more confidently predict complete satisfaction of our demands on Turkey."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 16.—The officials here affect ignorance of the news that Russia is sending a squadron to Turkish waters. They say that two divisions of the Russian Black Sea fleet, which recently assembled for the usual Autumn manœuvres, left Batum three days ago, and that some of the vessels will probably visit ports on the Turkish Black Sea littoral, as was the case last year, but that the movement has no significance. The officials scout the idea of a Russian naval demonstration.

The Ottoman Government has concluded negotiations with the Krupp works for the supply of thirty-two batteries of quick-firing field artillery, each consisting of six guns.

VIENNA, Aug. 16.—It is reported on good authority that Russia's demands on Turkey were made after a full understanding with the Austrian Cabinet, but that the Austrian authorities had no idea that Russia intended to support her demands by a naval demonstration.

Yacht Race tickets for the Fall River Line Steamer Plymouth or New Haven Line Steamer Richard Peck should be purchased in advance. Sale positively limited. See adv.—Adv.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO HOLY NAME SOCIETY

Decency of Speech and Conduct His Theme at Oyster Bay.

GETS CHEERS AND ENTHUSIASM

He Speaks on a Hill Opposite St. Dominic's Church to More Than 2,000 Persons Who Came on Special Trains.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 16.—President Roosevelt delivered the principal address at the quarterly meeting of the Society of the Holy Name of Brooklyn and Long Island, held here this afternoon. Decency of speech and conduct constituted the theme of his address, which was enthusiastically applauded by an audience of more than 2,000 persons.

During the afternoon special trains brought hundreds of members of the society to Oyster Bay from Brooklyn and Western Long Island. Threatening weather kept many away, but, although a light rain fell during the exercises, the crowd remained banked about the flag-decked stand on a hill opposite St. Dominic's Roman Catholic Church.

As President Roosevelt drove up to the stand in a closed carriage, accompanied by Capt. W. H. Brownson, Superintendent of the Naval Academy; Secretary Barnes, and a representative of the society, he was received with enthusiasm. The boys' band played "Hail to the Chief," but had not got far when the crowd burst into cheers, and for ten minutes the cheers continued. Hats were thrown into the air and the demonstration of greeting was most hearty. As the cheering died down at last the band broke in with "My Country," and the cheering was renewed.

After the audience had sung "America," Father Powers, rector of St. Dominic's, introduced the President in a speech, in which he spoke of the esteem of Roman Catholics for Mr. Roosevelt.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

When President Roosevelt rose to speak he was greeted with cheers, and it was quite a minute before he was able to proceed. His address follows:

"Very Reverend Dean, Reverend Clergy, and you of the Holy Name Society, I count myself fortunate in having the chance to say a word to you to-day, and at the outset let me, Father Power, on behalf of my neighbors, your congregation, welcome you here to Oyster Bay.

"I have a partial right to join in that welcome myself, for it was my good fortune in the days of Father Power's predecessor, Father Belford, to be the first man to put down a small contribution for the erection of the church here. I am particularly glad to see such a society as this flourishing as your society has flourished, because the future welfare of our Nation depends upon the way in which we can combine in our men—in our young men—decency and strength.

"Just this morning when attending service on the great battleship Kearsarge I listened to a sermon addressed to the officers and enlisted men of the navy, in which the central thought was that each American must be a good man or he could not be a good citizen. And one of the things dwelt upon in that sermon was the fact that a man must be clean of mouth as well as clean of life—must show by his words as well as by his actions his fealty to the Deity and to the Saviour, if he was to be what we have a right to expect from men wearing the National uniform. We have good Scriptural authority for the statement that it is not what comes into a man's mouth, but what goes out of it, that counts.

"I am not addressing weaklings, or I should not take the trouble to come here. I am addressing strong, vigorous men who are engaged in the active hard work of life; and life to be worth living must be a life of active and hard work. I am speaking to men engaged in the hard, active work of life, and therefore men who will count for good or for evil, and it is peculiarly incumbent upon you who have strength to set a right example to others. I ask you to remember that you cannot retain your self-respect if you are loose and foul of tongue, that a man who is to lead a clean and honorable life must inevitably suffer if his speech likewise is not clean and honorable.

"Every man knows the temptations that beset all of us in the world. At times any man will slip. I do not expect perfection, but I do expect genuine and sincere effort toward being decent and cleanly in thought, in word, and in deed. [Applause.] As I said at the outset, I hail the work of this society as typifying one of these forces which tend to the betterment and uplifting of our social system. Our whole effort should be toward securing a combination of the strong qualities with those qualities which we term virtues in the breast of every good citizen. I expect you to be strong. I would not respect you if you were not.

DECENCY AND STRENGTH.

"I do not want to see Christianity professed only by weaklings; I want to see it a moving spirit among men of strength. I do not expect you to lose one particle of your strength or courage by being decent. On the contrary, I should hope to see each man who is a member of this society from his membership in it become all the fitter to do the rough work of the world, all the fitter to work in time of peace, and if, which may heaven forfend, war should come, all the fitter to fight in time of war.

"I desire to see in this country the decent men strong and the strong men decent, and until we get that combination in pretty good shape we are not going to be by any means as successful as we should be. There is always a tendency among very strong men and among boys who are not quite young men as yet to think that to be wicked is rather smart; it shows that they are men. Oh, how often you see some young fellow who boasts that he is going to see life, meaning by that that he is going to see that part of life which it is a thousandfold better if it remains unseen. I ask that every man here constitute himself his brother's keeper by setting an example to that younger brother which will prevent him from getting such a false estimate of life as that.

"Example is the most potent of all things. If any one of you in the presence of younger boys, and especially the younger people of your own family, misbehave yourself, if you say coarse and blasphemous language before them, you can be sure that these younger people will follow your example and not your precept. It is no use to preach to them if you do not act decently yourself. You have got to feel that the most effective way in which you can preach is by your practice.

"Just as I was driving up here a friend who was with us said that in his experience the boy who went out into life with a foul tongue was apt so to go because his kinsfolk—at least his intimate associates—themselves had foul tongues. But while the life in the family cannot do everything, while the associations of friendship cannot do everything, still the friends, the father, the elder brothers, can do most toward seeing that the boys as they become men become clean and honorable men.

"I have told you that I wanted you not only to be decent, but to be strong. These boys are not going to admire virtue that is of a purely anaemic type. They delight in courage, in manliness. They admire those who have the quality of being brave, the quality of facing life as life should be faced, the quality that must stand at the root of good citizenship in peace or in war.

"If you are to be effective as good Christians you have got to possess strength and courage, or your example will count for little with the young, who admire strength and courage. I want to see you, the men of the Holy Name Society, you who embody the qualities which the younger people admire, by your example give those young people the tendency, the trend in the right direction; and remember that these examples count in their case as well as cleanliness of speech. I want to see every man

able to hold his own with the strong, and also ashamed to oppress the weak.

"I want to see the young fellow able to do a man's work in the world, and of a type which will not permit imposition to be practiced upon him. I want to see him too strong a spirit to submit to wrong, and, on the other hand, ashamed to do wrong to others. I want to see each man able to hold his own in the rough work of actual work outside, and also, when he is at home, a good man, unselfish in dealing with wife, or mother, or children.

"Remember that the preaching does not count if it is not backed up by practice. There is no good of your preaching to your boys to be brave if you run away. There is no good of your preaching to them to tell the truth if you do not. There is no good of your preaching to them to be unselfish if they see you selfish to your wife and disregardful of others yourself.

"We have the right to expect not only that you will come together in meetings like this; that you will march in processions; that you will join in building up such a great and useful association as this; but we have the right also to expect that in your own homes and among your own associates you will prove by your deeds that yours is not a lip loyalty merely; that you will show in actual practice the faith that is in you.

"Now, friends, that is all I have to say. I have come here merely to greet you and to say how I welcome the work that is being done by this society. In the last analysis, the whole future of the State depends upon the average citizen having in his nature the mixture of strength and honesty which make in their sum what we call good citizenship, to the making up of which go many qualities, but three above all.

"In the first place, the quality of honesty; we have got to have that first. I am using it in its broadest sense—honesty, including decency in private life, cleanliness of word, cleanliness of speech as well as of life; decency toward the State, including honesty, which, if it is really possessed, stands as the basis of patriotism itself; that is indispensable.

"I see in the audience there a man wearing the button of the Grand Army of the Republic, a man who fought in the great war. In that war the quality needed in the first place was patriotism."

GRAND ARMY INCIDENT.

When the President referred to the man with the G. A. R. button, he pointed toward Thomas Kavanaugh of Brooklyn, and some one called out: "Where's your badge?"

The President retorted: "That was in a big and long war, while the war I was in was a little one."

"I do not care," he continued, "how strong a man was, how brave he was, if he was crooked. If he did not have in him the love of his country, then his other qualities but made him a curse. The man who had no love of country was a traitor; and if he was strong and able and brave he was only the more formidable and dangerous traitor.

"So in civil life; the greater a man's ability, if it is not combined with the moral sense, the more dangerous that man is as a citizen, the worse he is as a citizen. Unless there is a spirit of honesty in a man, unless there is a moral sense, his courage, his strength, his power but make him a dangerous creature in our life—a man, whether from the standpoint of our social or political system, to be feared and to be hunted down.

"So you need that quality first, the quality of honesty, the moral sense, the quality which is one of its manifestations, made patriotism in the years from '61 to '65; and that is not enough. In the war you needed to have patriotism, but that did not do by itself. I do not care how patriotic a man is—if he ran away he was no good. In addition to patriotism you must have the power to make that patriotism effective. In addition to honesty you must have the power to make honesty count. In other words, together with honesty, with decency, with cleanliness, must go courage, resolution, strength, the power to make yourself felt as a man in the work of the world.

"You must have courage and you must have patriotism, and in addition, as I have said again and again, with your courage and your patriotism must go the saving grace of common sense."

The President was followed by Dean Farrell and the Rev. Dr. Corrigan. The President left shortly after he had made his address and was driven back to Sagamore Hill. Father Powers in closing thanked the President for his attendance, and some one shouted "Long may he live."

The priests present, besides Father Powers, Dean Donnelly and Dr. Corrigan, were Father O'Reilly of Glen Cove, Dr. Brown of St. John's, N. Y.; Fathers Rickard of Jamaica, and Rourke, McNabb, Walter and William Kerwin, Kinney, Derick, Griffin, Foran, Tuohy, Long and Fitzgerald of Brooklyn. The larger delegations were from Brooklyn, Jamaica, Westbury, Huntington, Roslyn, Morris Park, Oyster Bay, Glen Cove and Sea Cliff.

The boys' band escorted the visitors to the station on their return home and on one trip played "Mr. Dooley," but on the rest played other marching tunes more in keeping with the day.

President Roosevelt attended church service this morning on the Kearsarge.

MR. CANNON ON CURRENCY.

The Illinois Congressman Says He Will Not Try to Influence Congress as to Financial Legislation.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Representative Cannon, who is to be the Speaker of the House, said to-day that he would not try to influence Congress one way or the other on the financial question.

"Recently," said he, "the Washington correspondent of a New York newspaper had a revelation. He had printed a story that I would kill any currency bill which might be introduced.

"Under the Constitution a majority of the lower house of Congress is clothed with the power to determine what kind of bill shall be passed, and I presume this constitutional majority will exercise its constitutional power in this case. I do not care even to make a guess as to what this majority will do.

"I certainly have no intention of trying to influence it one way or the other, not even to the extent of letting the matter in the least influence any appointees on committees.

"Some time ago I remarked that under the present law the National banks were making a profit of at least 1 per cent. on circulation under the existing price of 2 per cent. bonds, and there seemed to be plenty of money in the country for business needs. So far as I can see that condition still exists.

"If, however, a majority of the lower house are or shall be convinced that a currency bill is needed, they will undoubtedly pass one, as is their privilege and duty."

CHILD STOLEN AND MURDERED.

Six-Year-Old Montana Boy, Kidnapped Last Friday, Found Dead—Farm-hand Arrested.

Special to The New York Times.

BUTTE, Mont., Aug. 16.—Six-year-old Fonnie Buck, who was kidnapped from his home at Stevensville last Friday, was to-day found dead in some bushes near the edge of the town. He had been murdered. His head was crushed. Harry Jackson, a farmhand who was last seen with the boy, is under arrest, and has been removed from Stevensville jail to Hamilton for safety.

The boy accompanied an elder brother to a neighboring farm on an errand. The elder brother went into the house and Fonnie waited in the road. When the brother returned the little boy was missing. Late in the evening he was seen with Jackson crying.

MISSING STUDENT IS SEEN.

Robert E. Evans, of Harvard, and Girl Who Disappeared With Him, Believed to be in Newark.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 16.—Robert E. Evans, the Harvard student, and Miss Florence Brown, who disappeared from Johnstown, N. Y., several days ago, and who were thought to have been drowned, have been seen in this city, and the police have been asked to apprehend them.

Evans, while spending his vacation at Johnstown, met Miss Brown, who resides in Gloversville, and the couple were seen quite frequently boating upon a small lake. The boat was found floating recently, and it was supposed that both Brown and the young woman were drowned.

Wednesday night a young man named Werner of 35 Montgomery Street, this city, saw the couple in the Electric Park. He wrote to the young woman's relatives at Gloversville, and they placed the matter in the hands of the police, and $50 reward was offered for the apprehension of Evans.

The young couple were also seen by Mrs. W. H. Harper of 56 Mulberry Street and her sister, Mrs. Harry Paxton of Johnstown, who stopped and talked with them, but were not aware of the fact that they were missing.

STOPS "DEATH-TRAP LOOP"

Gen. Greene Orders Discontinuance of Dangerous Acts.

Commissioner's Voyage in the Patrol—His Adventures Aboard and Ashore.

Police Commissioner Greene, accompanied by his secretary and Sergeant, took dinner with Police Captain Dooley at Coney Island yesterday, and then made a thorough inspection of the island. He expressed a desire to see the "Hakem's Death Trap Loop." It was explained to him how both William Gorham and John M. Peters fell from it and were fatally injured.

He notified Capt. Dooley that there was a section in the Penal Code which forbade any exhibition being given in which those taking part are doing so at the imminent peril of their lives, and said that the "loop" came under this heading and that no more shows of that description will be given on the island. He then saw the "baby incubator exhibit," and, after studying it some time, said that it was the best thing of its kind he had ever heard of.

Commissioner Greene has sailed on many seas, but Saturday night was the first time that he had voyaged along New York City's coast line in the good ship Patrol, the city's police steamer.

Having made full preparation Saturday afternoon he took Secretary Hazard, Sergt. Bourke, and George W. Morgan, State Superintendent of Elections, and went aboard the Patrol.

Conscious of the importance of the mission, Capt. Dean untied the pier ropes, boxed his compass, and stood out for sea. During the late afternoon of Saturday Staten Island was sighted, and the tour of inspection began. The various beaches were passed in succession, the ship steaming as far as Tottenville.

The voyage had thus far been without incident, but toward dusk the Patrol returned to Stapleton, S. I., where Gen. Greene was pained to learn that the stable lantern and candles at the police station had been extinguished.

He was afraid that the policemen slept, but became pacified when told that the gas mains were not in order and that the wind put out the substitutes. He regretted that he was not a plumber, and bade the police good day and returned to the Patrol.

Capt. Dean now made all sail for Gravesend Bay, it being there that Gen. Greene wished to spend the night. But for a time it looked as if this would be impossible, since no one seemed to be able to locate the ship's anchor.

Finally it was found in a jockey's locker and dumped overboard. It held fast, and all hands prepared to remain there for the night.

While Gen. Greene read his mail in the cabin the law breakers at Coney Island continued their dire deeds, little dreaming of the near presence of New York's Police Commissioner.

However, the Commissioner kept his weather eye open until the lights along the shore grew dim, and then he, too, followed the example of the crew and turned in.

Bright and early yesterday morning the General went ashore, cheered up the policemen at Bath Beach, who are soon to have a new station, and told them the worst was yet to come. Then he hove anchor and steered for Rockaway. Finding everybody there at church, and his policemen looking well, he returned to Coney Island to see Capt. Dooley, the man who closes things up.

Upon his return to the city Gen. Greene referred to the city's 200-mile coast line and the half million people who go to its various resorts on Sunday for pure pleasure, and said it was nothing but right they should have order and he would try to give it to them.

SON'S BODY SENT TO MORGUE.

Committed Suicide on Learning of Father's Anger—Parent Refuses to Bury Body.

Frederick Weisnack, twenty-two years old, committed suicide in the hallway of his home, 141 Ten Eyck Street, Williamsburg, yesterday morning by swallowing carbolic acid. When the father of the suicide learned of his son's act he refused to have anything to do with the body, and it was removed to the Morgue. Unless relatives claim it by Wednesday it will be interred in Potter's Field, Flatbush.

Weisnack was employed in Manhattan as a clerk. On Friday night he disappeared, and later the elder Weisnack found that $35 he intended to pay bills with on Saturday was missing. The money had been left in a bureau drawer. Weisnack began a search for his son at Coney Island, where he believed that he had gone, but no trace of him could be found. Yesterday morning the younger Weisnack returned to Williamsburg. He was about to enter his home when a relative met him and told of the anger of his father. Remorse then evidently came over him, and, purchasing the carbolic acid, he went into the hallway and drank it.

He was found unconscious on the floor by Frank Getz, another tenant, who notified Policeman Fritz of the Stagg Street Station. The latter sent a call to St. Catharine's Hospital, and when Dr. Callahan responded he found Weisnack dead. Beside him was the bottle that had contained the acid. The father, refusing to care for the body, it was taken to the Stagg Street Station, and later removed to the Morgue.

SIX HURT IN RAILWAY WRECK.

New York Flier on Erie Road Runs Into Open Switch at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 16.—Shortly after leaving here this afternoon the Cleveland and New York "flier" express on the Erie Railroad was wrecked at the Literary Street crossing, in the eastern part of the city by running into an open switch.

Fortunately the train was running slowly at the time, and in consequence no one was killed, though six were injured, including the baggagemaster and an express messenger.

When the passenger train ran into the open switch it struck a switch engine, and, though the train was not running over fourteen miles an hour, the impact was terrific.

The baggage car was derailed and badly split, and thrown on to the edge of a steep embankment. None of the other cars was derailed.

The flier carried about 100 passengers, many of whom were cut by flying glass. The injured were removed to hospitals, and all are reported as doing well. A special train an hour later carried the passengers eastward.

SEARCHING FOR DR. WOODS.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 16.—Detective Sergeants Tuite and Wriggins, with a detective from San Rafael, Cal., are scouring the Summer resorts along the Jersey coast for Dr. John D. Woods and his wife, at whose home in California Col. William J. Best of New York died last April.

A son of Col. Best's notified the local authorities a few days ago that he had seen Dr. Woods on a train passing through Asbury Park, but he did not know where the man was going. The search was begun at the request of Prosecutor Chandler W. Riker.

There was a suspicion that Col. Best had been poisoned, and his sons had the body exhumed, brought East, and buried at Caldwell. When the body was opened it was found the organs had disappeared and sawdust had been substituted in their places.

Frank N. McDermit of this city admits that he has been retained as counsel by Dr. Woods in case he should be subjected to any unpleasantness. He will not tell where Woods is.

Dowie Coming Here Next Month.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—"Dr." John Alexander Dowie will leave next month for New York, where he will proclaim himself as the reincarnation of the prophet Elijah and seek to convert the city. Jane Dowie and elders will accompany him. Dowie is having printed 1,000,000 cards for distribution in New York. On one side is a picture of Christ, and on the other Dowie's most notable sayings.

NEGRO EMIGRATION SCHEME.

Plan Is to Have Thousands Go from South to Northwest, and Twenty-five Have Gone Already.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Aug. 16.—The Rev. J. F. Davidson, pastor of the Mount Olivet Colored Baptist Church, arrived from New Orleans yesterday with a party of twenty-five colored men, whom he will colonize in Tacoma or in the vicinity. Mr. Davidson hopes to be able to purchase a large tract of land upon which he will establish a colored community somewhat co-operative in character. At present a certain part of the wages of the colored men will be set aside every month as a nucleus for a fund for buying this land.

Mr. Davidson expects thousands of colored people will come North from time to time. He himself is one of the Western agents of a colored organization, with headquarters in Boston, the object of which is, if possible, to depopulate the South of negroes by inducing emigration on a monumental scale to favorable regions of the Northwest.

Mr. Davidson is enthusiastic over the prospects of those of his race who are transplanted to the Pacific Northwest, declaring that under favorable conditions they will become intelligent members of society and prove themselves capable of developing into important factors in civilization in this country. One result of this immense immigration of negroes will be to relieve the labor shortage along the entire coast.

STRIKE RIOT AT WHEELING.

Volleys Fired at Houses of Non-Unionists—Only a Few Persons Wounded—Fresh Outbreak Feared.

WHEELING, West Va., Aug. 16.—There was a serious clash last night between the striking machinists and about twenty-five non-union men who took the places of strikers in the Riverside plant of the United States Steel Corporation. Over a thousand shots were fired, but fortunately there were no fatalities and only a few persons were wounded.

The strikers congregated about the boarding houses of the non-unionists, fully armed, and began an attack upon the houses. The latter were heavily barricaded, and many volleys were fired into them. A well-directed shot from within the house wounded one of the strikers, and he was carried to a hospital. A spectator was also shot in the left knee, but not seriously. A number of other people who were in the buildings with the non-unionists received wounds, which were dressed by physicians.

The rioting continued until 2 o'clock this morning, when it abated somewhat. The police were powerless to interfere, and reinforcements were requested. About 500 unionists participated in the riot, and a fresh outbreak is feared at any moment.

At 10 o'clock to-night the strikers who are lying in the hills fired upon Peter Sitatek, who was passing that point. He was seriously wounded. The strikers mistook him for a spy.

HOLD-UP IN THE BOWERY.

Young Men Seeing the Sights Say They Met Alleged Detectives, Who Robbed Them.

James Lynch, twenty-seven years old, a driver of 48 East Houston Street, was held in $2,000 bail for examination by Magistrate Hogan in the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning on the charge of highway robbery.

The complaint against Lynch was made by William G. Keayes, twenty-two years old, a civil engineer, of Buffalo, N. Y., and William Enos, also a civil engineer, of the same age.

The engineers said they went out on Saturday night to "do the Bowery." Keayes said his companion, Enos, was overcome, and at Houston Street and the Bowery he called on Lynch to help get his companion to a hotel. He said they went to a hotel near by but were refused admittance.

Keayes then told the Magistrate that three men approached them and said they were detectives. The men, Keayes said, kept telling them to move on down the Bowery, and when they had proceeded a few blocks surrounded them. He said that, with Lynch helping them, the men struck him and his companion and robbed them of their pocketbooks, watches, and stickpins. Keayes said he had about $7 with him, but he did not know how much Enos had been robbed of.

Keayes said that the blows seemed to arouse his companion, and they both shouted for help. Patrolman Draeschiel of the Mulberry Street Station heard the cries, and arrested Lynch. The prisoner denied that he had assaulted or robbed the complainants.

TRAIN KILLS WEARY VETERAN.

Tired Out, He Sat on Platform, Fell Asleep, to be Crushed by Engine.

Henry Wilson, sixty years old, of 26 Prospect Street, Brooklyn, died in the Norwegian Hospital of that borough yesterday from injuries he received in a peculiar accident on the Bath Beach division of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad. Wilson visited friends at Lefferts Park on Saturday night, and started for home shortly after midnight.

He was tired, and while waiting for a train at the station at New Utrecht Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street he sat down on the edge of the platform to rest. His feet and legs hung over the railroad track, and while sitting in this position he fell asleep. There was no one else at the station at the time, and Wilson's danger was not seen when a train approached from Bath Beach.

Wilson was crushed between the train and the edge of the platform, and when picked up was unconscious. He was placed aboard the train, which proceeded with all speed to the Union Station, at Thirty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue. There the man was removed to the Norwegian Hospital. It was found that several of Wilson's ribs had been fractured and that he was suffering from internal injuries. He died in a few hours.

Wilson was a tinker by trade and was a veteran of the civil war. He served with the Seventy-fourth New York State Volunteers, going to the front as a drummer boy.

FEAST OF SAINT ROCCO.

Mott Street, between Prince and Houston Streets, was the centre yesterday of the celebration of the Feast of St. Rocco, one of the patron saints of Italy. Nearly every Italian village has its own particular patron saint, but St. Rocco is so highly regarded by the natives of Lucania because of his martyrdom during a great pestilence that the celebration of his birthday is always the most elaborate of all the celebrations held in the Italian quarter.

The celebration, which began on Saturday, will last until to-day, when it will culminate in a special service that will be held in old St. Patrick's Cathedral, at Mott and Prince Streets, and in the evening there will be a parade of 4,000 members of the Society of St. Rocco, which is to be followed by a fireworks display at Prince and Mott Streets.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Senator Thomas Kearns, Utah; Commander Vivian Schaefer, Washington.

HOLLAND.—J. van Haeften, The Hague, Holland.

IMPERIAL.—A. V. Zane, United States Navy.

GRAND.—Major M. M. McComb, United States Army.

GILSEY.—Thomas V. Tobin, Chattanooga.

MANHATTAN.—Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee, Ala.; Count A. Wachtmeister, Sweden.

SAVOY.—Otto Meyer, Boston.

GRENOBLE.—Overton Lea, Jr., Nashville.

PLAZA.—C. W. Stauffer, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

NETHERLAND.—George T. Moody, Detroit; Thomas B. Adrian, Albany.

MURRAY HILL.—Dr. J. T. Ryan, Paris.

FIFTH AVENUE.—John W. Foster, Washington; Hobart Kram, Schoharie, N. Y.

VICTORIA.—Judge J. T. Marchand, Washington.

ALBEMARLE.—Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Tuxedo.

HOFFMAN.—Dr. F. M. Lee, Buffalo.

HERALD SQUARE.—R. L. Wilson, Pittsburg.

MARLBOROUGH.—James Bailey, Rochester.

NAVARRE.—Edward Gunning, London.

NORMANDIE.—George D. Foster, Nottingham, England.

CONTINENTAL.—Capt. George T. Southgate, United States Navy.

EVERETT.—Frederic C. Penfield, ex-Minister to Egypt.

ARLINGTON.—Col. William C. Hunter, Chicago.

ASTOR.—John Hare, London.

MAJESTIC.—J. Renwick McKnight, Chicago.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

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ARRESTED FOR BRUTALITY

Little Girls, Covered with Bruises, Accuse Stepfather.

Their Mother Adds to the Story of Cruelty—Says She Was Driven from Her Home.

Two little girls, stepdaughters of Charles Johnson, a Swede, living at 2,467 Second Avenue, were taken into the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station last night covered with bruises from head to foot, said to be the result of the treatment they had received from the hands of their stepparent. Johnson is now a prisoner in the station house, and the two children have been intrusted to the care of the Gerry Society.

It was about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon when Patrolman Higgins met the two children on the avenue near their home. Both were in a deplorable condition, Hilda, the older, being black and blue all over her body as a result of the terrible beatings she had received, while her little sister Annie was in just as pitiable a condition, so far as bruises were concerned, and had in addition a badly swollen black eye, the result, she said, of a kick given her by her stepfather.

When Higgins met the children both were crying as if their hearts would break, Hilda holding little Annie in her arms. The policeman asked Hilda what was the matter.

"My papa has been beating us," she replied between sobs, "and has turned us out into the streets."

"How old are you and where is your papa?" asked Higgins.

"I am seven and my little sister is five years old," replied Hilda.

"Where is your papa?" Higgins then asked.

"He is at home," answered the girl, and she gave the officer the number of the house where he lived. Higgins then went up stairs to the Johnson home, but did not find Johnson. He then returned to the street and took the children around to the station.

At the station the children told their story without reserve, saying that their father was a furnituremaker by trade, and that it had been his habit for a long time to treat them in the most brutal fashion. The police then examined the persons of the children, and were horrified when they discovered the extent of the injuries.

The Harlem Hospital was promptly notified of the condition of the children, and Ambulance Surgeon Rissmeyer pronounced the case one of the most brutal he had ever found and said that the stories told him by the police of their horrible condition had not been in the least exaggerated. Both children were suffering excruciating pain. Dr. Rissmeyer, assisted by the policemen, dressed the injuries, and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was notified. The children were given later into the custody of the agents of that society.

While the children were being attended to and their wounds dressed, Higgins and another policeman went to the apartment on Second Avenue, and, going to the door, rapped loudly. A gruff voice said "Come in," and Johnson was found reclining in an easy chair, lazily smoking a big pipe.

"Are you the man who has been beating his children so brutally," asked Higgins.

"No; I don't beat my children," answered Johnson.

"Where are the children now?" rejoined Higgins.

"Out in the street playing, I reckon," John replied.

About this time Mrs. Johnson entered the apartment. She was crying bitterly, and was frantic because she said she heard that her children had been taken to a police station. Higgins asked Mrs. Johnson if what the children had said was true, and after she had been assured that no harm would come to her from her husband, as he would soon be in the toils of the law, she confirmed every word they had said, and added much more.

"Two years ago," she said, "my first husband died, and soon after that I met Johnson, and he made love to me. I thought he would make a good, kind husband, and as I wanted somebody to help me look out for my little girls I agreed to marry him, and soon after did so. From the very first day that I married him he has been drunk, and he has been beating me and the children. I myself, like the poor little things, was turned out into the streets and had to take refuge with neighbors. I was turned out last night, while they were similarly treated this afternoon, I understand."

As soon as his wife finished talking the policemen placed him under arrest and started for the station with him. No sooner did the officers with the prisoner reach the avenue than a big crowd sprang up as if by magic, which followed in the track of the officers, making all kinds of dire threats against the prisoner, indicating that nearly everybody in the vicinity was familiar with the conditions that prevailed in the Johnson home. Mrs. Johnson also went along with the officers, but not as a prisoner, she having craved permission to see her children before they were taken to the Gerry society, a request that was granted.

When the mother saw her children she stretched out her arms and started to where they were standing, crying as if her heart would break. Just before she reached them she gave a shriek and swooned. Dr. Rissmeyer, happening to be still in the station, was again requisitioned into service and soon revived her.

Johnson will be arraigned in the Harlem Court this morning.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.

12:25 A. M.—71 Ninth Avenue; Mutual Benefit Tea Company; damage trifling.

3 A. M.—2,348 Third Avenue; John Vucci; damage trifling.

3:25 A. M.—200 East Fifty-seventh Street; James Nugent; damage, $100.

9 A. M.—7 Eldridge Street; Rose Liss; damage trifling.

4:50 P. M.—180 East One Hundred and First Street; Samuel Ivanoff; damage, $100.

5:15 P. M.—411 West Sixteenth Street; Mrs. Krause; damage, $100.

6 P. M.—122 Ludlow Street; Henry Wieser; damage trifling.

6:25 P. M.—Front of 151 Bowery; Third Avenue car; damage trifling.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

"Bee Hive," Kansas City, Mo.; J. Schmidt, notions, ribbons, gloves; 704 Broadway.

Partridge & Blackwell, Detroit, Mich.; Mr. F. Eahney, silks and dress goods; Mr. Liston, laces and ribbons; 458 Broadway.

Burt, S. J., & Brother, Ogden, Utah; W. L. Burt, cloaks and notions; Murray Hill Hotel.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. H. Blundell, dress goods; 784 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. H. Mengel, cloaks and dress goods; 115 Worth Street; Hoffman House.

Kaufman, Strauss & Co., Louisville, Ky.; S. Strauss, hosiery and underwear; 443 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; G. F. Whitewell, notions and trimmings; Sixteenth Street and West Union Square; St. Denis Hotel.

Prinz, Biederman & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; M. Prinz, cloaks; Hoffman House.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; J. Mayer, cloths and dress goods; 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Small, William, & Co., Leavenworth, Kan.; E. Vanderschmidt, cloaks, suits, furnishing goods and notions; F. Vanderschmidt, white goods; Hotel Albert.

Josap, H., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss E. Morrison, infants' wear; Miss Ida Miller, cloaks and suits; 366 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Knollenberg, G. H., & Co., Richmond, Ind.; G. H. Knollenberg, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Rothschild Company, Chicago, Ill.; C. W. Teles, furniture and carpets; 48 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. Boos, children's cloaks; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

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Powers Mercantile Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; Miss K. Russell, millinery; 43 Leonard Street; Victoria Hotel.

Miliner, J. R., Company, Lynchburg, Va.; J. R. Miliner, domestics and house furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. L. Show, dress goods; 621 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Beall-Livingstone Dry Goods Company, Columbus, Ohio; Miss M. Treavy, silks; 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.

Caldwell, William G., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; W. G. Caldwell, laces; Hotel Earlington.

Sanger Brothers, Dallas, Texas; A. E. Hall, furnishing goods; N. C. Robinson, dry goods; M. Bradford, domestics and linens; 9 Walker Street; Victoria Hotel.

Bradley Brothers, Decatur, Ill.; D. Bradley, cloaks, notions, and furnishing goods; Victoria Hotel.

Schuneman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; C. Schuneman, dry goods; Holland House.

Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. J. Rohr, millinery and ribbons; Hotel Earlington.

Lion Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; C. R. Harmon, cloaks and suits; 48 Leonard Street; Hotel Earlington.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. W. Porter, dry goods; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Earlington.

Gray-Tallant Company, Duluth, Minn.; G. A. Gray, notions and hosiery; Herald Square Hotel.

Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; J. G. Gates, art goods, 10 East Eighteenth Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; N. Kaufman, ladies' and infants' wear and corsets, 648 Broadway; Holland House.

Kaufman, Strauss & Co., Louisville, Ky.; H. J. Gutman, cloaks and suits; L. Mendel, fancy goods, 448 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Sisson Brothers & Weldon Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; A. Race, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Lederer Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. D. Lederer, dress goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; E. L. Fidler, lace and dress trimmings; G. W. Pear, ribbons, 621 Broadway; Winsonia Hotel.

Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; L. Freund, domestics, 466 Broadway; Winsonia Hotel.

Hamburger, D., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; A. Hamburger, notions; Herald Square Hotel.

Hutzler, A., Sons, Richmond, Va.; I. Hutzler, jewelry; Herald Square Hotel.

Strauss, S., Dayton, Ohio; clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Kennedy & MacInnes, Pittsfield, Mass.; W. H. MacInnes, cloaks and suits, 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Normandie.

Ullman Brothers, Anniston, Ala.; L. Ullman, clothing; Hotel Vendome.

Lewis, A. T., & Son, Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; A. D. Lewis, dry goods, 58 Worth Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Force, A. E., Salt Lake City, Utah; dress goods; Herald Square Hotel.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; M. H. K. Malone, furnishing goods; 380 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Scott Dry Goods Co., Cleveland, Ohio; E. P. Mitchell, millinery; 380 West Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Arnstein, M. B., & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; M. B. Arnstein, silks and dress goods; 7 Mercer Street; Hotel Savoy.

Adler, David, Sons Clothing Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; S. Adler, woolens; E. D. Adler, trimmings; Hotel Savoy.

Schwab Clothing Co., St. Louis, Mo.; M. Schwab, clothing; Hotel Savoy.

Daniels & Fisher Stores Co., Denver, Col.; F. W. Hedgcock, laces, ribbons, and trimmings; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; G. T. Moody, dress goods, silks, and prints; 341 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.

Well Bros., Opelika, Ala.; B. Well, dry goods; Hotel Netherland.

Swofford Brothers Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; R. G. Swofford, dry goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Topp, Long & Co., Columbia, S. C.; J. L. Topp, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Wyman, Partridge & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Evon Ende, dress goods and silks; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Brosnan Brothers, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. D. Brosnan, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Sheppard Company, Providence, R. I.; F. M. Smith, laces, ribbons and trimmings; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Stevens, C. A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; G. A. Lorentz, hosiery and underwear; 487 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Gilmore Brothers, Kalamazoo, Mich.; J. F. Gilmore, linens, white goods, and boys' clothing; Hotel Navarre.

Rider, Wallis, Company, Dubuque, Iowa; J. V. Rider, dry goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Coheen Brothers, Birmingham, Ala.; F. Coheen, notions; Hotel Marlborough.

Israel, M., & Co., New Orleans, La.; L. Israel, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Mendel, R., Hot Springs, Ark., dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; A. M. Lindsay, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Manhattan. S. Taylor, dress goods; E. P. Caldwell, cloaks and suits; Hotel Normandie. J. W. Spence, furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; Miss D. Samuels, white goods; Miss Becker, laces; 377 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Porteous, Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seely, notions; 75 Spring Street.

Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; J. U. Stevenson, dress goods, Sixteenth Street and West Union Square; St. Denis Hotel.

Cohn, L. & A., Salt Lake City, Utah; M. Lipman, china, 84 Franklin Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Netcher, C., Chicago, Ill.; F. Wellington, carpets, 377 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

High, J. M., & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; J. C. Childs, dress goods, 55 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Bastel, Adam H., & Co., Richmond, Ind.; B. C. Bartel, notions, laces, and jewelry, 61 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Crosby Brothers, Topeka, Kan.; W. T. Crosby, dry goods; 32 West Twenty-seventh Street.

Davis & Kayser, Topeka, Kan.; R. Davis, dry goods; Gilsey House.

The Gordon-Alter Company, Greenville, Ohio; Frank S. Gordon, dry goods and carpets; Park Avenue Hotel.

Carver & Wilkie, Chicago, Ill.; H. A. Wilkie, merchant tailor; Holland House.

Carnahan, W. L., Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.; O. T. Perry, shoes; W. A. Perry, shoes; Herald Square Hotel.

Benton-Peel Dry Goods Company, Fort Worth, Texas; W. A. Peel, dry goods; Imperial Hotel.

Glaser, M., St. Louis, Mo.; M. Glaser, general line; Brevoort Hotel.

Ginn Dry Goods Company, Jacksonville, Texas; R. E. Ginn, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Boldt, J. M., & Co., Mount Pleasant, Texas; J. M. Boldt, general merchandise; Marlborough Hotel.

Lilienthal, M., Mount Pleasant, Texas; general merchandise; Marlborough Hotel.

Summerfield Mill Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Mollie Waldron, millinery; Mary J. Waldron, millinery; Rose Adams, millinery; Wellington Hotel.

Massenburg-Bankhard Dry Goods Company, Paris, Texas; R. M. Massenburg, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Browning, King & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. B. Haskin, clothing; Somerset Hotel.

Rosenfeld Brothers, Murfreesborough, Tenn.; Louis Rosenfeld, clothing; Victoria Hotel.

Kirshbaum, The R., Company, Union City, Ind.; A. Reitmour, department store; Herald Square Hotel.

Freedman, J., Leesville, Kan.; B. A. Green, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Zink, M., St. Louis, Mo.; S. Dunne, merchant; Broadway Central Hotel.

H. O'Neill & Co.

During alterations the location of several departments is being frequently changed, which, of course, is more or less confusing and annoying. For the present, however, this condition is unavoidable. Meanwhile we will regard it as a favor if our patrons will request the floor managers to direct them and thereby avert unnecessary trouble and delay.

Wool Tapestries, Armures & Velours

At About One-Half Usual Prices.

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50-inch All-Wool TAPESTRIES in heraldic and conventional designs, always sold for $6.00 per yard; at..................	$3.00
50-inch Silk Gobelin TAPESTRIES and Silk Damasks, every good decorative coloring represented, always sold for $3.75 per yard; at..................	$2.50
50-inch BROCATELLES in green, sage, rose and blue, always sold for $2.75 per yard; at..................	$1.50
50-inch ARMURES, small designs, most desirable for wall covering and portieres, usually 90c. per yard; at..................	40c
50-inch VERONA VELOURS, very fine quality and embossed figures, always $3.00 per yard; at..................	$1.98
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Size	28	30	32	34	36	38	40
	$4.85	$5.25	$5.60	$5.98	$6.40	$6.75	$7.15

STEAMER TRUNK, canvas covered, malleable iron corners, sheet iron bottom, solid brass lock; cloth lined.

Size	28	30	32	34	36	38	40
	$5.45	$5.89	$6.25	$6.55	$6.98	$7.50	$7.98

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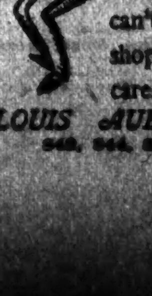

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PRESIDENT VISITS FLEET

He Attends Divine Service on Board the Kearsarge.

Cruiser Chicago Arrives and Will Take Part in Naval Review—Sir Thomas on the Erin Salutes the Ships.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 16.—With the North Atlantic fleet anchored off Oyster Bay this has been almost a fête day on the bay and Sound. Hundreds of pleasure craft, ranging through all the grades from the plebeian rowboat to the aristocratic steam yacht, have been hovering about the fleet of great fighting machines throughout the day. Threatening weather did not deter anybody, evidently, from visiting the fleet.

Officers of the flagship Kearsarge to-night estimated that a thousand persons were in or about the various vessels during the day and evening. The busiest men on the ships were the marines, who were kept under arms all day in full dress. The "jackies" on all the ships were attired in white duck.

Official formalities were begun at 9 o'clock this morning when Rear Admiral Barker, Commander in Chief of the fleet, accompanied by Capt. Hemphill of the Kearsarge, and Flag Lieutenant E. W. Eberle, went in a barge to the Dolphin to pay his respects to Secretary of the Navy Moody. An hour later Secretary Moody, accompanied by Ex-Secretary Chandler, returned the visit, being received on board the Kearsarge with special honors. They remained on board to attend divine service.

When Admiral Barker was informed that the President also would attend the service, orders were issued for all officers to appear in special full dress.

Shortly before 11 A. M. President Roosevelt arrived near the Kearsarge in the naval yacht Sylph. Flag Lieut. Eberle put off in the steam barge to present to the President the Admiral's compliments, and to conduct him aboard the flagship. On board the Kearsarge the President, as he came over the side, was received with honors due to the President of the United States. The band was paraded, the marines presented arms, the bugle sounded a fanfare, and the drums gave four ruffles. Then the band played "Hail to the Chief," and Admiral Barker received the President on the quarterdeck.

A few minutes later a launch from the Sylph conveyed to the Kearsarge a party including Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Alice Roosevelt, Mrs. Emlen Roosevelt, Miss Christine Roosevelt, Capt. Willard H. Brownson, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, and the Roosevelt children. The service was conducted by Chaplain Isaacs of the Kearsarge on the after part of the covered gun deck. The President and his party occupied seats immediately behind the Chaplain, who in conducting the service faced the enlisted men. The ship's officers were arranged in the rear of the President's party.

Among those present were ex-United States District Attorney Jones of Boston and Lieut. Commander Gibbons of the Dolphin. The music was led by the flagship's orchestra.

Chaplain Isaacs's sermon was particularly addressed to the officers and men of the ship. His special theme was that the man who served his country best is he who also serves best his God. At the conclusion of the service the President and Secretary Moody chatted with Admiral Barker and casually inspected some parts of the ship.

The President then received Rear Admirals Wise, Sands, and Coghlan, who had come from their flagships to pay their respects. Mrs. Roosevelt and the other ladies were shown over the ship by Flag Lieutenant Aberle, and were particularly delighted with the elaborate punch bowl presented by the German Emperor on the occasion of the visit of the Kearsarge to Kiel.

When the President left the Kearsarge at 1 P. M. the sides of all the ships were again manned and every honor was paid except the firing of the salute, which was omitted because his visit was unofficial and was made on a Sunday.

At 5 o'clock Sir Thomas Lipton on board his steam yacht Erin, followed by the yacht Privateer, passed the fleet. Sir Thomas stood on the bridge of the Erin and saluted each ship as he went by. He will be the guest of President Roosevelt on the Mayflower to-morrow, when he will take luncheon with him.

At the conclusion of the review to-morrow, the battleships Kearsarge, Illinois, and Alabama will go seaward at full speed, which they will maintain until they reach Race Rock, at the eastern entrance of Long Island Sound.

It is understood that the first division of torpedo boat destroyers, composed of the Decatur, Bainbridge, Barry, Dale, and Chauncey, under command of Lieut. Lloyd H. Chandler, son of the ex-Secretary of the Navy, after the manoeuvres of the Summer, which will be concluded on the 29th inst., will proceed to the Asiatic Station via the Suez Canal.

The cruiser Chicago, which just arrived from Europe, joined the fleet to-day, and will participate in the review.

FALL DID NOT BOTHER HIM.

Intoxicated Man Was Removing His Shoes When Found at Bottom of 30-Foot Shaft.

Thomas Murphy, night watchman at the power house of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company in Pearl Street, Brooklyn, was standing at the entrance to the building early yesterday morning when he saw an intoxicated man come zigzagging down the street from Myrtle Avenue. Murphy watched the "drunk" as the latter labored on by the building.

"Gee! he's certainly gathered all that was coming to him," observed the watchman to himself.

The man struggled on a few feet further and then, to the intense amazement of Murphy, he suddenly disappeared. It seemed to the watchman that the fellow had either faded into the air or that the earth had opened and swallowed him. Murphy ran to the spot where he had last seen the man and came upon the explanation of his strange disappearance.

He had fallen down an elevator shaft used for raising ashes from the engine room of the power house, which had in some way been left open. It was a fall of thirty feet to the front of the shaft, and Murphy was certain that the man had been killed. Going into the building the watchman got a lantern and made his way to the bottom of the shaft.

There, to his astonishment, he found the "drunk" sitting unsteadily on the floor engaged in taking off his shoes and socks.

"Gee whiz, man, ain't you hurt?" asked Murphy.

The inquiry seemed to irritate the stranger.

"Naw, I ain't hurt," he returned testily. "I only jarred me back teeth. Lemme alone, will yer; I'm goin' ter bed."

Not willing to take the man's word for it that he was not injured, Murphy ran upstairs and called an ambulance surgeon from the Brooklyn Hospital. The surgeon found that the man had really escaped unhurt from his thirty-foot fall.

The stranger, however, was suffering from alcoholism, and was taken to the hospital. All that could be gotten from him was that his name was "Bill McGuinness."

CONDEMN LICENSE BUREAU.

Magistrate Flammer Calls Conditions "Deplorable" and Magistrate Hogan Proposes Police Remedy.

"Conditions in the Bureau of Licenses," said Magistrate Flammer, sitting in Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, "are deplorable. Just where the fault lies would be a difficult matter to tell.

"Under the old conditions licenses could be obtained so easily, were granted so unceremoniously, that now the bureau is placed in a questionable attitude in refusing to grant licenses to everybody who makes application.

"No one has any right to seize and hold any citizen papers belonging to an applicant, and if this has been done the bureau is open to censure. The condition of affairs in this bureau can be improved, and no doubt will be improved slowly."

In the Tombs Police Court yesterday Magistrate Hogan read a letter from Mayor's Secretary Reynolds, in which he asked for definite information in regard to his statements about "graft" in the Bureau of Licenses. This letter was dated Aug. 11.

Magistrate Hogan said he had not received any letter from Secretary Reynolds dated Aug. 11, such as the secretary had referred to in his letter.

"The problem would easily be solved," said the Magistrate, "if the Police Commissioner would have men stationed all the time in the streets restricted against peddlers.

"The peddlers would then know enough to keep away from those streets. I am not running the Police Department, and I couldn't if I wanted to. I want to say, though, that these peddlers are being so persecuted by the police that it would not surprise me very much to hear of a riot some day between them and the police, in which some one was killed."

LARGE TRADE WITH CANADA.

American Imports and Exports for 1903 Exceed Those of Any Other Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Commerce between the United States and Canada was larger in the fiscal year just ended than in any preceding year. This is true both as to imports and exports. The figures of the year's commerce, presented by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics, show that the imports from Canada amounted to $54,660,410 and the exports to Canada $123,472,416. In this term is included British Columbia, Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. Of the imports of the year, $38,000,000, speaking in round terms, were from Quebec and Ontario; $10,000,000 from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and $6,000,000 from British Columbia. Of the exports, $110,000,000 were to Quebec and Ontario, $7,000,000 to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and $6,000,000 to British Columbia.

Both in imports and exports the total of the year's commerce with Canada was larger than in any preceding year. The imports never before reached so much as $50,000,000 save in one exceptional year, 1881, when they barely touched the fifty-million-dollar line. In 1902 they were $48,076,124. The exports to Canada never reached so much as $100,000,000 until 1901, when they were $105,000,000. In 1902 they were $109,000,000.

The figures of growth in the exports from the United States to Canada are especially interesting, in view of the fact that the Canadian tariff has given to the products and manufactures of the United Kingdom and most of her colonies a reduction of 12½ per cent. in the tariff rates since April, 1897; 25 per cent. from August, 1898, to July 1, 1900, and since that date a reduction of 33 per cent. Yet it was during that period that the most rapid growth in the exports from the United States to Canada occurred. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, the exports from the United States to Canada were $65,000,000, yet they have increased to $123,000,000 in 1903. This is an increase of 90 per cent., while the increase in the total exports meantime has been about 40 per cent.

BIG DAY FOR CENTURY RIDERS.

200 Wheelmen Leave Bedford Rest—Motor Cyclists' Fast Run.

The century cycle riders were out in large numbers yesterday. The run in charge of Henry Veit left Bedford Rest with about 200 riders in four divisions, the first of which left at 6 A. M. and the other three in less than an hour's time. The pacemakers were C. L. Schoenart, A. J. Adorno, Albert Selle, G. W. Seaward, John Bailey, and E. P. Bailey.

George Pfeiffer and John Beck, both on motor cycles, rode 100 miles in 5 hours and 16 minutes, which was good time, considering the condition of the roads. Many of the century riders tried to take pace from the motor cycles, but found the pace too fast for them.

The postponed double century run of the Century Road Club Association, which started on Saturday night, finished last evening with twenty-five riders. Several of them after riding the first century decided that they had had enough of it, and did not take part in the second hundred-mile run. The pacemakers who were in charge of the second hundred miles were A. G. Currier and H. Dryer. The run was all in one division, and among those who rode the 200 miles was Frank Remington, who is over sixty years old, and one of the oldest century riders in the country. There was a large gathering of spectators at the Bedford Rest to see the riders finish.

FAVOR THE CANAL TREATY.

Large Number of Colombian Municipalities Declare for Its Ratification.

PANAMA, Aug. 16.—The following telegram in favor of the Panama Canal was sent this afternoon:

The Vice President of the Republic, Bogota:

The municipalities of David, Agua Dulce, Santiago de Veraguas, Sona la Mesa, Montijo, Chepo, Chame, Chorrera, San Carlos, Emperador, and numerous others request Congress to approve the Hay-Herran treaty, which signifies the salvation of the Isthmus. I am sending by mail the original petitions. Inform the House of Representatives and the Senate and publish.

DEMETRIO BRID,
President of the Municipality of Panama.

Nearly all the municipalities of the Isthmus already have answered favorably the request of the Municipal Council here to send a petition to Congress in favor of the ratification of the canal treaty.

NEW COMMERCIAL PHONOGRAPH

Thomas A. Edison Perfects Machine That Will Record Court Testimony.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 16.—After years of experimentation, it is announced, Thomas A. Edison has perfected his commercial phonograph and made it practicable for taking court testimony and other dictation.

The record used is nine inches long and capable of taking several "letters." It can be shaved 175 times, making it as cheap as letter paper, and there is a mechanism controlled by the foot of the operator taking dictation from it which stops and starts the machine at the end of a phrase, sentence, or paragraph the operator is capable of remembering while transcribing and a device for making it repeat a given number of words.

It is said that with one pair of machines—one for recording, the other for reproducing—one typewriter can, by keeping steadily at his machine, do the work of eight under the present system.

SALMON WILL BE DEAR.

Extraordinarily Small Catch on Puget Sound This Year.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Aug. 16.—The end of the salmon season is approaching with startling statements of the meagreness of the catch. It is estimated that the catch for Puget Sound will not exceed 10 per cent. of last year's catch. The run of sockeyes continues light, and the lowest estimate of opening prices for Puget Sound salmon is $1.25 a dozen or $5 a case. Canners refuse to name a price for delivery. The best any of them agree to do is to sell subject to the market price on the day of delivery. They will not bind themselves to deliver specified amounts.

In 1901 the Sound pack was more than 1,600,000 and last year 900,000, while this year it will be less than 100,000. The result of this shortage will be the highest price for salmon in years. The fishing season on the Columbia River has closed with a pack 85,000 cases below last year. Fish are continuing to run in unprecedented numbers, and State Fish Commissioner T. R. Kershaw of Washington has been called to Oregon by fishermen and canners for conference with the Oregon State Commissioner with a view to extending the limits of the fishing season.

FIGHT AGAINST CHEAP BOOKS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Arrested at the instance of a reform organization here twelve small shopkeepers have been found guilty and fined for selling "Penny Pockets" to the children, and warrants are out for the arrest of others. The crusade against the sellers is being carried on by W. Z. Tyler of 84 La Salle Street, attorney for the Citizens' Mutual Association. The crusade will be carried on until every newsdealer or other person who is selling the low-grade literature to minors has been fined and driven from the trade. The prosecutions before Justices have been under a law passed in 1897.

RIVAL YACHTS ON VIEW

Large Crowd Sees Reliance and Shamrock III. at Erie Basin.

Herreshoff Workmen Straighten Out Reliance's Rudder Twisted in Last Run of Cruise.

Shamrock III., the challenger for the America's Cup, and Reliance, its defender, were both on view at Erie Basin yesterday, and 7,000 persons journeyed thither to see the two great yachts which on Thursday will begin their battle for the sovereignty of the seas. Reliance is in dry dock No. 1 and Shamrock III. is in the big dry dock known as the Boston graving dock.

Although everybody that went to Erie Basin took a look at both yachts, the majority of the crowd seemed to linger around Shamrock III. The application of the first coat of enamel paint had just been completed, and the yacht as she stood propped up in the dry dock, with her perfect proportions and white, shining surface, was just as dainty as a bit of painted china. The consensus of opinion, however, expert and inexpert, was that Reliance was fast enough to insure the safety of the cup. The Herreshoff yacht, while by no means so graceful in outline as Shamrock III., or so dainty in general appearance, has power and speed in every line. The long, sharp bow, the great overhangs, and the absence of sheer carry with them a suggestion of raciness, which was so apparent yesterday that it was commented upon even by those who did not know a sloop from a schooner.

Workmen from the Herreshoff shops were busy yesterday straightening out a slight twist in Reliance's rudder. On the last squadron run of the New York Yacht Club, from Vineyard Haven to Newport, on July 23, both Columbia and Reliance scraped the bottom at the Middleground, and it was then that Reliance's rudder was slightly injured. This is the first time that the defender has been out of water since the accident, and Designer Herreshoff was at Erie Basin on Saturday when she docked to look her over. As a result a number of men from the Bristol shops were set to work yesterday on the rudder, and they straightened it out and tightened up the rivets. The two port bowplates which were dented in by the heavy seas in the last race of the first series at Newport were carefully examined, and after a little extra pounding out they were given a final test yesterday.

A general examination of the rigging since the boat left Bristol showed that there were some slight defects in the topmast runners. To preclude the possibility of their giving way, new runners of steel wire, the same as the ones now in use, have been ordered at the Herreshoff shops. Concerning the general rig of the boat, the double bobstay furnishes a base of strength that is almost invulnerable. There is a great deal of security felt by Manager Iselin and Skipper Barr in the double bobstay, a novel feature in the rigging of the yacht.

Sir Thomas Lipton went down under Shamrock III. early in the afternoon and personally examined the coat of enamel which was just being completed. At 2 o'clock he left on the Erin for Oyster Bay, where this morning he will board the President's yacht Mayflower, and where he will be a guest during the review of the North Atlantic fleet, now assembled at Oyster Bay.

CONDITION OF THE CROPS.

Situation Summarized by Bank Presidents for the Chicago Commercial National Bank.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—President James H. Eckels of the Commercial National Bank has received 1,063 answers to a circular which he recently addressed to bank Presidents in the Western and Southern States, asking for statements on the condition of the crops in their respective counties. He also asked for estimates, expressed in percentages, both as to acreage and yield, compared with last year.

Mr. Eckels summarizes as follows the answers he received:

Throughout the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys fair average crops will be raised, although they are generally backward. Slight decreases in the estimated yield are reported in nearly all cases except in Texas and Alabama, where unusually large increases are shown, particularly in the corn crop, now virtually assured in those States.

Of the "Winter wheat" States two only (Kansas and Michigan) show better average conditions than last year. In Nebraska and Wisconsin the average is within 1 per cent. of the previous year. The remaining Winter wheat States (including Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Missouri) show decreases ranging from 11 per cent. to 45 per cent., the average estimate being 11 per cent. less than last year.

In the "Spring wheat" States, Minnesota and North Dakota show decreases of 5 per cent. and 30 per cent. respectively; South Dakota, 11 per cent. increase; the average for the district being 8 per cent. decrease. In the Southern and Southwestern States wheat is relatively not so important a crop, but shows a better average condition, Texas reporting an average increase of 65 per cent.

In the "corn belt" decreases ranging from 3 per cent. to 30 per cent. are reported. In a few extreme Northwestern States, where corn is not the important crop, a considerable percentage of increase is shown, although this does not materially affect the average. The greatest falling off is in Kansas and Missouri, which show an average of 20 per cent. less in each State; the least in Iowa and Kentucky, with 8 per cent. less. The average decrease in twelve principal corn-producing States is 12 per cent. In the South the corn crop on the whole is excellent. In Alabama it is 165 per cent. better, and in Texas 113 per cent. better than last year, but it should be remembered that corn in Texas has been short for three years. The average condition of corn in all the Southern States is 44 per cent. better. Corn, however, as well as small grain, in the South is raised chiefly for home consumption, and, although the yield there in some localities this year may be insufficient for their own needs, it is important to note that those States will not be buyers of Northern corn during the next year to any great extent.

The oats crop will be from 5 per cent. to 10 per cent. short of last year. Kansas, Nebraska, and South Dakota report increases of from 5 per cent. to 16 per cent., while Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Kentucky, Minnesota, and North Dakota show decreases of from 4 per cent. to 30 per cent.

The rye and barley crops are better in Kansas and South Dakota, but the totals for all States show on the average slight decreases. These crops are notably less in Illinois, Kentucky, and North Dakota, while substantially the same as last year in Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

The cotton crop is reported 24 per cent. better in Alabama and 17 per cent. better in Texas than last year, but 12 per cent. worse in Arkansas and Indian Territory and 21 per cent. worse in Oklahoma. Slight gains are shown in Mississippi, Louisiana, and Missouri, and slight decreases in Georgia and Tennessee. The average condition of cotton throughout the South is almost exactly the same (in percentages) as last year. The crop is somewhat backward, and some complaint of boll weevil is made, especially in Texas, where in certain districts the insect has done serious damage in recent years. Thus far no adequate protection against its ravages has been discovered, but in some localities a bug has appeared which preys on the weevil and it is thought may in time exterminate the pest.

In reply to questions concerning general conditions Mr. Eckels received information of which he says:

The interior banks report almost without exception that they are in better position than last year, and that not so much discount accommodations will be required and probably not so much currency to move the crops. A considerable number report increases in deposits since the last published statement, while banks reporting decreased deposits are scattered, and usually special local causes are given for such decrease. In no instance has a falling off in deposits been assigned to generally bad business conditions.

Replies received from banks in the forty-two larger cities indicate that the banks with few exceptions are strong in reserves and in good condition to finance the crops. Many report that they have been getting ready for the Fall demands and are better prepared than heretofore. Those reporting "well loaned up" state that their loans have not been extended beyond the limitations of prudence. Usually where a falling off in deposits has occurred it is (as in the case of interior banks) assigned to local causes. The majority of city banks report deposits practically stationary, and the number reporting increases about offsets those reporting decreases.

National Enameling Report.

The National Enameling and Stamping Company has just issued its financial report for the year ending on June 30. The report shows assets amounting to $28,848,360.82; capital stock issued, $23,838,400; outstanding bonds, $2,249,000, and liabilities to sundry creditors, $828,858.56. There is a general reserve fund of $500,000, which it is now proposed to increase to $750,000, and undivided surplus profits of $1,598,636.49. The results of operations during the year showed a profit of $1,756,788.45.

DRINK TO THE SUCCESS OF THE BETTER BOAT IN
John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Irish Whiskey
A LOYAL GREETING TO A WORTHY DEED.
W. A. Taylor & Co., Agts., 29 B'way, N. Y.

AIRSHIP TO FLY THIS WEEK.

Prof. Langley's Larger Machine to be Tested on the Potomac.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—From all indications to be had on the scene of the trials of the Langley aerodrome there will be a trial of the large machine during the week. It is learned that full reports were made to Prof. Langley of the apparently unsuccessful trial of the small model, and the deductions made by its subordinates have been reviewed by him in their application to the hypothetical behavior of the large machine when it is launched into the air. The circumstance that the larger machine must necessarily have an occupant and that the seat arranged for the person who undertakes this untried responsibility is in a position where he runs preponderating chances of finding a watery grave accounts for the deliberation in preparation that has been made.

The large machine is a dirigible locomotive aeroplane. The small model was simply a carefully planned experimental toy whose direction was fixed in advance of flight, and of course incapable of change while in midair to meet unexpected or unforeseen conditions. All conclusions from its operations were therefore matters of theory.

When the larger machine undertakes flight, Prof. Langley's ideas will enter on a practical stage of experimentation and may be expected to result in substantial gains in knowledge. The larger machine is 60 feet long and is made up of a network of steel rods and canvas. The operator would have perhaps one chance in a hundred for his life if the thing should fail to fly.

There is something besides a human life in the balance in the trial, as it is taken for granted that if a fatality should occur there would be great difficulty in persuading Congress to encourage any further experiments in aerial navigation.

MADE SPEECHES AT CONEY ISLAND

New Brunswick Man, Consequently, Was Taken to Prison.

A man who said he was Louis A. Voorhees of 111 Carrol Place, New Brunswick, N. J., was locked up in the Coney Island Police Station for safe keeping last night, having been found by the police wandering about the island delivering orations.

When locked up he explained with great dignity that he was clad in a hundred-dollar suit of clothes, had $85 in his pocket, and was wearing $2,000 worth of jewelry. He also explained the scientific effect that strong liquors had on a man's body, and proclaimed loudly that he was a "gentleman to the manner born," and had drunk more good liquor than the police officers had ever or would see, and that he was not intoxicated, and it was an outrage to lock him up.

When placed in a cell he refused to sit down or lean against the walls. A telephone message was sent to his home.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	5:11	Sun sets	6:57	Moon rises	....

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	1:25	Gov. Isl'd	1:30	H. Gate	3:24
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	2:12	Gov. Isl'd	2:28	H. Gate	4:24

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails close.	Vessel sails.
TUESDAY, AUG. 18.		
Aurania, Liverpool via Queenstown		1:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
El Monte, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Nord Amerika, Italy	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Central America via Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Sicilian Prince, Azores	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 19.		
Buffalo, Hull		
Denver, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, St. Lucia	12:30 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Hellig Olav, Denmark	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Sailor Prince, Argentina, Uruguay, &c.	12:00 M.	
THURSDAY, AUG. 20.		
Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Bluecher, Hamburg		10:00 A. M.
Bremen, Bremen		2:00 P. M.
El Valle, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Hilary, Brazil, via Para and Manaos	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
La Savoie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Monterey, Havana and Mexican ports	8:00 A. M.	
Numidian, Glasgow		2:00 P. M.
Saturnina, Guantanamo, Santiago, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
St. Louis, London	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Uller, Guiana	1:00 P. M.	
FRIDAY, AUG. 21.		
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Celtic, Liverpool		4:00 P. M.
Niagara, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Prins Willem II., Haiti, Curacao, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
San Marcos, Brunswick and Mobile		3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, AUG. 22.		
Altai, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Inagua, Haiti, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Barotse, Argentine, Uruguay, &c.	4:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Campania, Liverpool via Queenstown	11:30 A. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Caracas, Porto Rico, Curacao, and Venezuela	8:30 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Columbia, Scotland via Glasgow	6:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
El Mar, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Mexico, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minnetonka, London		5:00 A. M.
Nueces, Galveston via Key West		3:00 P. M.
Olinda, Cuba via Havana	12:30 P. M.	1:00 P. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg		4:00 P. M.
Rosalind, Newfoundland	8:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Saint Dunstan, Antwerp		
Vaderland, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
MONDAY, AUG. 24.		
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at §5:30 A. M., (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Tuesday and Thursday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., Sundays at §1:00 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Mondays at §11:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., Sundays at §1:00 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at §11:30 P. M.)

§Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Kaga Maru. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, and China, specially addressed mail for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer America Maru. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Korea. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. §31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. §1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China. (Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, (specially addressed only,) via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. §12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. §15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe, and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) AUG. 17.
Auguste, Gibraltar, Aug. 1.
Germania, Naples, Aug. 5.
Kaffir Prince, Barbados, July 30.
Lassell, Brunswick, Aug. 14.
Louisiana, Stettin, July 25.
Minnetonka, London, Aug. 8.
Noordam, Rotterdam, Aug. 8.
Olinda, Havana, Aug. 13.
Proteus, New Orleans, Aug. 12.
Sicilia, Gibraltar, July 26.
Vaderland, Antwerp, Aug. 8.

TUESDAY, AUG. 18.
Denver, Galveston, Aug. 12.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen, Aug. 11.
Lombardia, Naples, Aug. 5.
Victorian, Liverpool, Aug. 7.
Yucatan, Colon, Aug. 11.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 19.
Araphoe, Jacksonville, Aug. 17.
El Valle, Galveston, Aug. 12.
Koenigen Luise, Bremen, Aug. 8.
Oceanic, Liverpool, Aug. 11.

THURSDAY, AUG. 20.
El Alba, Galveston, Aug. 15.
Norge, Christiansand, Aug. 7.
Patricia, Hamburg, Aug. 10.

FRIDAY, AUG. 21.
Auguste Victoria, Hamburg, Aug. 13.
Grangense, Para, Aug. 9.

SATURDAY, AUG. 22.
Cymric, Liverpool, Aug. 12.
New York, Southampton, Aug. 15.
Umbria, Liverpool, Aug. 15.

SUNDAY, AUG. 23.
British Prince, Antwerp, Aug. 9.
La Bretagne, Havre, Aug. 15.

Arrived.

SS Columbia, (Br.,) Baxter, Glasgow and Moville Aug. 8, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M.

SS Caribbee, (Br.,) Carmichel, Martinique, &c., Aug. 1, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 A. M.

SS Blucher, (Ger.,) Krech, Hamburg Aug. 6 and Southampton and Cherbourg 7th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 9:32 P. M. 15th.

SS Talisman, (Nor.,) Berg, Guadeloupe July 31 and Barbados Aug. 6, with sugar and passengers to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

Steam yacht Katoomba, (Br.,) Dixon, Southampton Aug. 6, to Kennett Clark. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M. 15th.

SS Edderton, (Br.,) Russell, Manila, &c., June 1, with hemp to Pim, Forwood & Kellock.

SS Benefactor, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS City of Macon, Fisher, Savannah Aug. 14, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Monroe, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Sailed.

SS Belita, (Nor.,) for Ceiba.
SS Daghestan, (Br.,) for Algoa Bay, Delagoa Bay, &c.
SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS J. M. Guffey, for Port Arthur, Texas.
SS Kiowa, for Charleston, Brunswick, and Jacksonville.
SS Navigator, (Nor.,) for Maracaibo.
SS Sicilia, (Ger.,) for Cadiz, Malta, Odessa, &c.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—SS Cevic, (Br.,) Capt. Clarke, from Liverpool for New York, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 10:15 A. M. to-day.

SS Kronprinz Wilhelm, (Ger.,) Capt. Richter, from New York for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Bremen, passed Scilly at 2 A. M. Aug. 17.

SS Zeeland, (Br.,) Capt. Hill, from New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard at 4:50 P. M. to-day.

SS Friedrich der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Eichel, from Bremen for Cherbourg and New York, passed Dover to-day.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, from Rotterdam for Boulogne and New York, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Toronto, (Br.,) Capt. Whitton, from Hull for New York, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Arabic, (Br.,) Capt. Hayes, from New York via Queenstown, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES
STORES EVERYWHERE 116 RETAIL BRANCHES.
JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

Maryland Tomatoes, 3-lb. Can, 6c

Maryland is the greatest tomato-producing State in the Union, and her fine canned goods are in demand everywhere. This season's crop of tomatoes has been exceedingly good, and advance shipments are now coming to us fresh from Maryland's best canneries. The price named is just half their value.

Crackers.
Uneeda Biscuit,
Zu Zu Ginger Snaps,
Uneeda Milk Biscuit,
The 3 packages......... 10c

Soaps.
8 cakes Butler's Borax Soap.... 25c
7 cakes Babbitt's Best Soap.... 25c
7 cakes Kirkman's Borax Soap.. 25c

Starch.
Best quality pure gloss starch,
3-lb. box.......... 14c

Powdered Borax—½-lb. pkge...... 6c
Clenewel Washing Powder—The best cleanser, 6-oz. pkge., 2c.; 1-lb. pkge., 5c.; 4-lb. pkge......... 15c
Washing Fluid—Bottle.......... 7c
Ammonia—Good strength, large bottle.......... 5c
Concentrated Ammonia—extra quality, bottle.......... 10c
Chloride of Lime, packed in zinc cans.......... 5c
Power—the flake wheat cereal—package.......... 5c
Peerless Root Beer Extract, makes the most delicious root beer, one bottle enough for five gallons... 10c
Blue Ribbon or Malt Breakfast Foods, pkge.......... 10c
Smoked Beef, very best quality; lean, thin slices, 2 pkgs.......... 25c

Teas and Coffees.
We call special attention to our Unxld Brand Teas. These teas in Mixed, English Breakfast and Oolong are the choicest pickings of new crops, and when brewed produce a cup of exceptional quality and flavor.—Large trial pkge.......... 13c
Best No. 1 Teas—All kinds, lb.... 35c
Choice No. 2 Teas—Mixed, English Breakfast & Oolong, lb. 25c
Best Mocha and Java Coffee, lb.......... 25c
Very Best Santos, lb.......... 15c
Potted Beef—Franco-American Co.'s canning, ½ lb. can...... 9c
Imported Sardines—Extra choice quality, 3 cans.......... 25c

Peerless Sauce—The equal of the finest imported Worcestershire, pint bottle.......... 13c
Liberty Catsup—Fine quality; bottle, 8c. and.......... 10c
Peaches—Fancy Southern, good syrup, 3-lb. can.......... 12c
Potted Ham and Tongue—Choice quality, ½-lb. can, 8c.; ¼-lb. can.......... 4c
Blue Ribbon Shoe Dressing—The best for ladies' and children's shoes, bottle.......... 8c
Corned Beef and Roast Beef—Best quality, 1b. can.......... 13c
Bartlett Pears—Southern packing—good syrup, 3-lb. can..... 10c
Xlcr Corn Starch—Choice quality, freshly packed, pkge...... 6c
French Mustard—Good quality, bottle.......... 5c
French Mustard—Triumph Brand; very best, bottle...... 8c

Special No. 1.
Bottle India Relish,
Bottle Peerless Catsup,
Bottle Queen Olives,
The 3 bottles........ 25c

Special No. 2.
Package Farina,
Package Best Rice,
Package Tapioca,
The 3 packages...... 25c

Special No. 3.
Can Early June Peas,
Can Fancy String Beans,
Can Fine Baked Beans,
The 3 cans........ 25c

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES
Japanese Paper Napkins Free.
Two dozen assorted Fancy Paper Napkins given to every purchaser.
JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

THE satisfaction and enjoyment of being able to play the piano, which is experienced by owners of the Pianola, much more than repays the cost of the instrument; while its possession means a liberal musical education.

The Metrostyle is a new Pianola recently introduced. It possesses unique and important features, which are destined to make it one of the most popular musical instruments ever invented.

This latest development of the Pianola principle should be seen by everyone directly or indirectly interested in music.

PRICES: Pianola, $250; Pianola with Metrostyle, $300. Purchasable by moderate monthly payments.

The Aeolian Company. Aeolian Hall, 362 Fifth Ave.

Pommery Champagne

Messrs. Pommery & Greno's CHAMPAGNE had the distinction of being the only Champagne selected for the Dinner given by President Loubet of France, at the French Embassy in London on July 7th, to His Majesty King Edward VII.

CHARLES GRAEF & CO. Sole Agents for United States, 32 Beaver Street, New York.

The Wanamaker Store

Store Opens at 8:30 A. M. and Closes at 5 P. M.
Closes Saturdays at Noon

The Wanamaker Store

August Sale of Beautiful Silks

70,000 Yards, In Splendid Variety, at Low Prices

The silk market has been so bare of large and good under-price offerings of Silks this season that we almost gave up having an August Sale. High-priced raw silk and labor troubles discouraged many manufacturers and there was little surplus on the market.

A few days ago we found four large manufacturers who had surplus stocks of just the kinds of silks we wanted, and we secured

Thirty Choice Offerings
At An Average Saving of a Third

Some of the reductions are less, but many are a full half of the value; thus presenting a splendid opportunity to careful women who will buy their Fall Silks a few weeks ahead of the needtime and profit by these large savings, as well as secure the services of dressmakers before the rush time begins.

The offering includes Printed Silks of many kinds, neat Fancy Silks in great variety; White, Black and Colored Taffeta; Plain and Fancy Black Silks; Corded Wash Silks in White; Glace Silks, plain and fancy. Neat Striped Silks in many styles.

Fuller descriptions follow:

49c Corded Wash Silks at 25c
All-white Corded Silks in a variety of styles of stripes; best quality.

65c and 75c Printed Foulards at 40c.
Black-and-white and navy blue-and-white; printed in small neat dots.

60c Black Surah at 45c
Nineteen-inch Black Surah, that is strong and serviceable for any dress use.

$1 and $1.25 Neat Fancy Surah Twills at 50c
This is one of the best offerings we have ever made in silks. 24 inches wide. White ground Surah Twills of fine quality, in about forty styles of neat checks, dots and stripes. They have woven jasper stripes and hair-line checks with showers of dots or small figures in black, navy blue or colors. All new this season.

$1 Fancy Striped Pongee Silks at 50c
Narrow pongee stripes alternating with fancy stripes of color, in a variety of styles and evening colors.

$1 Printed Foulards and Liberty Satins at 50c
Fine quality silks printed in black or navy blue-and-white and a variety of colors, in good styles of neat and medium designs.

75c Striped Taffetas at 50c
Strong and durable Imperial Taffetas, with neat stripes of color on light grounds.

75c Checked Louisines at 50c
Small and neat Louisine checks in many colors.

85c Printed Liberty Satins at 55c
About fifty styles black-and-white or navy blue-and-white polka-dot Liberty Satins of excellent quality and style. All sorts of neat dots.

65c Guaranteed Black Taffetas at 55c
Nineteen inches wide; good, strong Black Taffeta; "Wear Guaranteed" woven in selvage.

$1 Striped Navy Blue Taffetas at 55c
Navy blue grounds, with neat dotted and canalae stripes of white or black.

75c Glace Taffetas at 55c
Very durable changeable Imperial Taffetas, in a good variety of combinations.

75c Colored Taffetas at 55c
Plain colored Imperial Taffetas in best colors only: white, ivory, grey, tan, and six shades of navy blue and black.

75c Plaid Taffetas at 55c
Black-and-white imported Plaid Taffetas in different styles.

75c Fancy Striped Taffetas at 55c
Striped Taffetas; mostly in light shades; some corded.

85c and $1 Fancy Black Silks at 65c
Black hemstitch stripes and openwork Brocades. Also Satin Brocades in many designs.

$1 Jasper or Gun-Metal Silks at 65c
Louisines or Taffetas in neat woven designs. A very large variety.

$1 Neat Fancy Silks at 65c
Remarkable values and splendid styles; almost a hundred kinds to choose from; in stripes, figures and checks, also dots; all neat effects most desirable for shirt-waist suits; practically every good color-combination in the lot.

85c Glace Fancy Silks at 65c
Small neat figures and dots in dark combinations of changeable taffetas.

$1 24-inch Striped Louisines at 65c
Various neat stripes in a good variety of colorings; many peau de cygne stripes also.

$1 Checked Louisines at 65c
Colored Checked Louisines in a good variety of colors.

85c Hair-line Striped Silks at 65c
Good dark combinations of soft, changeable silks with neat white stripes.

75c and 85c Black Peau de Soie at 65c and 75c
Two good qualities of desirable black silks at low prices.

75c White Taffetas at 65c
Fine Imported White Taffetas; bright and crisp.

$1 Crepe de Chine at 75c
White, black, and colors, in a good quality; 24 in. wide.

$1 Black Moire Velour at 75c
A bright silky fabric with clear and distinct moire figurings.

$1.25 Fine Fancy Silks at 75c
One of the best assortments in the sale; a hundred kinds to choose from; all excellent new silks in small and neat patterns with many dot effects; most of them just from the looms. They are in evening and street effects, also black, and many of the new gun-metal or Russian boar effects. Suitable for every dress purpose. An unusual offering.

$1 Fancy Changeable Silks at 75c
Glace grounds in street combinations with neat dots and woven designs.

$1.50 Brocaded Silks at 85c
Navy-blue Self-colored Brocaded Silks with neat white figures; also Striped and Figured Silks in light and dark colors.

$1.25 Black Guaranteed Taffetas at 85c
Another lot of these good Black Taffetas that always sell as fast as we can get them in.

Rotunda, Cross Aisle, and Fourth avenue.

Two Reasons
"For" Ordering Your New Fall Suit Today

First, it is always a good rule to order a suit to be made to order plenty of time ahead, and have it ready when you want it.

Second, you can get five to twenty dollars' worth for your money by taking advantage of today's offering.

We have a lot of medium-weight cheviots that were a bit heavy for spring, that will make splendid Fall suits. They were marked $25 to $40.

Today we will take your order for a sack suit from any of them for

Twenty Dollars

and make up the suit in the well-known WANAMAKER way.

We also have about sixty Trouser patterns of neat striped worsteds, worth $6.50 to $10, that we will make up at $5.

Second floor, Fourth ave.

A Sale of Imported Lace Robes
Half Price

All the exquisite imported Robes of lace, chiffon, crepe and Brussels net are victims in this summary sacrifice.

Some of them are our finest display robes, and all, from the simple robe of Brussels net and Lierre lace at $10, to that at $87.50 trimmed with chiffon, chenille, lace and silver braid, are rich in dignity and beauty.

They show just the slightest signs of handling—less than you would notice, in almost every case; but that brings

Prices Down Half Way

Complete robes consisting of waistbody, sleeves and skirt. Ready to be fitted. Nearly all are cream white; some black and white combinations.

$10 to $87.50 Each
From $20 to $175

Tenth street.

Metallic Table Lamps

Every housekeeper admires these refined and artistic Metallic Lamps. We have been showing a very choice collection, and now wish to clean out the present stock for newcomers.

Hence today's smart reductions:

At $2, from $3 and $4—Metallic Table Lamps with green and red enameled bodies and gilt trimmings; all have separate oil founts with No. 2 center draught burners.

Metallic Reception Lamps, in classic designs, that were specially designed for us. They are in the most popular finishes, such as ruby-and-black, antique brass-and-Empire red, antique copper-and-Empire green, Barbedine relief, Flemish bronze, Olympian bronze.

At $3, from $4.50.
At $3.50, from $6.
At $5, from $7.50, $9.
At $8, from $12.50.
At $10, from $15, $16.50.

Basement.

All Our Summer Dresses And Skirts---Half Price

We're determined to make a quick and decisive clean-up of summer stocks. We can't expect you to hurry here to buy even such charming dresses as these, without making it well worth your while to come TODAY.

That's why this radical concession is made, and our whole summer stock included.

There is splendid variety among the finest and most pleasing Dresses shown this season; and the Separate Skirts are exactly what every woman wants at this time.

All our domestic and foreign Summer Dresses, without exception, of lawns, organdies, batistes and the like; were $15 to $150.

Now $7.50 to $75

All Summer Suits, formerly priced at $25 to $60.

Now $12

Second floor, Broadway.

All Skirt-waist Dresses, formerly priced at $13.50 to $20;

Now $6

Wash Skirts at 75c, worth $1.50
at $2.50, worth $5
at $3.50, worth $7

The August Furniture Sale Is at Its Zenith

The past two weeks have brought the largest selling we ever knew in August; but the superb stocks provided this year deserved it, and more.

This morning our floors are refilled with fine lots that have just arrived.

It is a superb collection!

It is furniture that will delight the eyes as much as the splendid economies will gratify the sense of thrift.

Chiefest interest today will probably centre around

A Fine Collection of Two Hundred Pieces of
Rattan Furniture at Half Price

The furniture that is the chief charm and comfort of library, sitting-room, or sewing room, as well as the summer cottage.

Under-price offerings of Rattan Furniture are quite exceptional, and really fine goods *at half price* are most extraordinary. But we secured the sample line and surplus pieces from one of the best concerns making rattan goods; and the prices were cut right in two, to make this one of the most stirring features of this August Sale.

There is not a housekeeper within shopping distance of WANAMAKER'S today who will not want to look over this fine collection, and pick out at least a piece or two when prices are so little as now.

At $3.50, from $7—Reed Ottoman; red enamel.
At $4, from $8—Reed Side Chair; white enamel.
At $4.50, from $9—Reed Arm Chair; natural shellac.
At $4.75, from $9.50—Reed Arm Chair; green enamel.
At $5, from $10—Reed Morris Chair; natural shellac.
At $5, from $10—Reed Arm Chair; natural shellac.
At $5.50, from $11—Reed Arm Rocker; natural shellac.
At $5.50, from $11—Reed Arm Rocker; green stain.
At $6, from $12—Reed Arm Chair; oak stain.
At $6, from $12—Reed Arm Rocker; natural shellac.
At $6, from $12—Reed Arm Chair; green stain.
At $6.50, from $13—Reed Arm Chair; natural shellac.
At $6.50, from $13—Reed Arm Chair; green stain.
At $6.50, from $13—Reed Rocker; white enamel.
At $6.75, from $13.50—Reed Arm Chair; oak stain.
At $6.75, from $13.50—Reed Arm Chair; shellac finish.
At $7, from $14—Reed Arm Chair; green enamel.
At $7, from $14—Reed Arm Chair; red enamel.
At $7, from $14—Reed Magazine Chair; green enamel.
At $7.50, from $15—Reed Arm Chair; shellac finish.
At $7.50, from $15—Reed Arm Chair; green stain.
At $7.50, from $15—Reed Arm Chair; mahogany stain.
At $8, from $16—Reed Arm Chair; white enamel.
At $8, from $16—Reed Settee; green stain.
At $9.50, from $19—Reed Settee; mahogany stain, upholstered seat.
At $11.50, from $23—Reed Settee; green stain.
At $11, from $22—Reed Settee; green stain.
At $11.50, from $23—Reed Couch; mahogany stain.
At $11.50, from $23—Reed Settee; red enamel.
At $12.50, from $25—Reed Settee; red enamel.
At $9.75, from $19.50—Reed Swing or Hanging Bench; shellac finish.
At $12.75, from $25.50—Reed Couch Chair; green stain; cushioned seat.
At $13, from $26—Reed Swing or Hanging Bench; green stain; cushioned seat.
At $14.75, from $29.50—Reed Swing or Hanging Bench; natural finish; cushioned seat.

But the Sale is by no means one-sided. The other lines are splendidly filled up again this morning, and you may choose whatever sort of furniture you desire, at such stirring reductions as these:

Sideboards

$18, from $25—Golden oak, 3 ft. 9 in. long.
$25, from $35—Golden oak, 3 ft. 6 in. long.
$42, from $47—Mahogany, 4 ft. long.
$45, from $60—Golden oak, 4 ft. 6 in. long.
$45, from $65—Mahogany, 4 ft. long.
$48, from $60—Golden oak, 4 ft. 6 in. long.
$60, from $75—Golden oak, 4 ft. 6 in. long.
$65, from $85—Golden oak, 5 ft. long.
$67, from $75—Golden oak, 4 ft. 9 in. long.
$72, from $110—Mahogany, 5 ft. long.
$80, from $120—Mahogany, 5 ft. long.
$81, from $90—Golden oak, 5 ft. long.
$90, from $120—Golden oak, 5 ft. long.
$90, from $120—Mahogany, 5 ft. 6 in. long.
$95, from $185—Mahogany, 6 ft. long.
$189, from $210—Golden oak, 6 ft. long.
$168, from $210—Golden oak, 6 ft. long.
$202, from $225—Golden oak, 6 ft. long.
$237, from $358—Mahogany Sideboard, China Cabinet and Buffet.
$247, from $275—Golden oak, 6 ft. long.
$250, from $350—Mahogany, 8 ft. long.
$500, from $650—Mahogany Sideboard and China Cabinet.

China Cabinets

$15, from $20—Golden oak
$20, from $26—Golden oak
$22, from $32—Golden oak
$30, from $45—Golden oak
$30, from $45—Imitation mahogany.
$28, from $43—Imitation mahogany.
$34, from $47—Golden oak.
$50, from $75—Golden oak.
$65, from $95—Mahogany.
$65, from $80—Golden oak.
$95, from $150—Mahogany.

Extension Tables

$10, from $12—Golden oak, 44-inch top, 6 feet size.
$14, from $16—Golden oak, 44-inch top, 6 feet size.
$17, from $20—Golden oak, 44-inch top, 6 feet size.
$20, from $30—Golden oak, 48-inch top, 6 feet size.
$22, from $32—Golden oak, 54-inch top, 8 feet size.
$25, from $35—Golden oak, 50-inch top, 8 feet size.
$30, from $40—Golden oak, 54-inch top, 10 feet size.
$18, from $26—Weathered oak, 48-inch top, 6 feet size.
$22, from $32—Weathered oak, 50-inch top, 8 feet size.
$52, from $65—Mahogany, 54-inch top, 10 feet size.
$48, from $65—Mahogany, 48-inch top, 10 feet size.
$58, from $70—Golden oak, 54-inch top, 10 feet size.
$80, from $115—Mahogany, 54-inch top, 10 feet size.
$95, from $135—Mahogany, 54-inch top, 10 feet size.

Toilet Tables

$15, from $22—Golden oak, maple and mahogany.
$16, from $24—Mahogany, golden oak and maple.
$16, from $25—Maple, mahogany and golden oak.
$18, from $25—Bird's-eye maple.
$22, from $30—Mahogany.
$22, from $32—Golden oak and maple.
$24, from $40—Mahogany.
$26, from $45—Mahogany.
$28, from $35—Mahogany.
$28, from $42—Mahogany.
$45, from $70—Mahogany.
$60, from $70—Mahogany.

Bureaus

$12, from $16—Maple.
$14, from $20—Natural birch.
$16, from $22—Mahogany.
$18, from $26—Golden oak.
$19, from $25—Natural birch.
$19, from $25—Mahogany.
$20, from $30—Golden oak.
$20, from $32—Golden oak.
$22, from $32—Mahogany.
$22, from $28—Natural birch.
$24, from $35—Mahogany.
$24, from $35—Golden oak.
$25, from $36—Golden oak.
$25, from $32—Bird's-eye maple.
$26, from $38—Mahogany.
$27, from $35—Golden oak.
$28, from $40—Mahogany.
$30, from $40—Bird's-eye maple.
$31, from $42—Mahogany.
$35, from $50—Golden oak.
$36, from $50—Bird's-eye maple.
$36, from $50—Mahogany.
$37, from $45—Bird's-eye maple.
$46, from $60—Mahogany.

Bureaus

$45, from $60—Golden oak.
$48, from $55—Bird's-eye maple.
$50, from $80—Mahogany.

Bookcases

$6.50, from $9—Golden oak.
$9, from $12—Golden oak.
$17, from $20—Imitation mahogany.
$18, from $25—Golden oak.
$20, from $32—Golden oak.
$20, from $27—Golden oak.
$30, from $40—Imitation mahogany.
$32, from $40—Mahogany.
$33, from $48—Mahogany.
$35, from $50—Mahogany.
$40, from $60—Golden oak.
$50, from $75—Mahogany.
$60, from $90—Mahogany.
$85, from $125—Mahogany.
$100, from $140—Mahogany.
$115, from $165—Mahogany.

Chiffonniers

$12.50, from $19—Imitation mahogany.
$18, from $22—Golden oak.
$18, from $28—Mahogany.
$18, from $28—Bird's-eye maple.
$20, from $27—Mahogany.
$22, from $30—Mahogany.
$22, from $35—Golden oak.
$23, from $36—Mahogany.
$24, from $34—Golden oak.
$25, from $35—Bird's-eye maple.
$25, from $40—Golden oak.
$28, from $45—Bird's-eye maple.
$32, from $48—Bird's-eye maple.
$32, from $45—Golden oak.
$45, from $55—Bird's-eye maple.
$48, from $65—Mahogany.
$65, from $95—Mahogany.
$88, from $110—Mahogany.

Beautiful French Cloth Robes
Offering Elegant Gowns For Little

Here are the makings of superb Fall and Winter gowns at reductions of twenty to thirty dollars on what very similar robes will cost a few weeks later. Every woman knows that the chiefest style-points in a dress are the finishing touches in the making—the shaping of sleeves, the finishing of seams and the like. And who will know, when these robes are made up after the latest ideas, that you have not paid almost double for them?

The broadcloths and Venetian cloths are the finest French goods, in handsomest shades. The trimmings are refined and artistic. The entire suit is planned, so that little work is required in the making. Note the large savings in price:

At $25, from $42—Broadcloth Robe with elaborate applique of silk forming artistic design on the skirt.

At $25, from $38—Broadcloth Robe with satin ribbon applique embroidered in silk and chenille on the skirt.

At $28, from $48—Broadcloth Robe with braided folds in silk soutache over inlays of a darker shade used in contrast.

At $28, from $45—Broadcloth Robe with silk-embroidered lace motifs inlaid, with folds of baby ribbon braided.

At $28, from $45—Venetian cloth Robe with satin ribbon applique and chenille and silk braid.

At $30, from $50—Broadcloth Robe with inlays of silk and cloth applique; flounces braided.

At $30, from $50—Broadcloth Robe with inlays of Persian novelty silk; soutache embroidered.

At $35, from $60—Broadcloth Robe with inlays of satin and silk cord embroidered.

At $35, from $60—Broadcloth Robe with embroidered Brussels net motifs and bands of stitched taffeta silk.

At $35, from $58—Broadcloth Robe with embroidered ribbon applique and lace.

At $40, from $70—Broadcloth Robe with lace motifs, and a deep flounce of velvet with bands of taffeta silk stitched.

At $40, from $68—Venetian cloth Robe with elaborate garlands of embroidered silk flowers and lace motifs.

At $40, from $65—Broadcloth Robe, elaborately embroidered in chenille, soutache braid and silk.

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BRISK SPEEDWAY SPORT

Grand Circuit Horses Met Fast Roadsters in Many Brushes.

Ivandorf and Red George, Old Trotting Rivals, Furnished the Feature Tilt.

High-class sport was provided in abundance on the Harlem River Speedway yesterday morning. Many trotters and pacers who figured prominently in last week's Grand Circuit meeting at the Empire City track, as well as numerous matinée stars, were out for fast work, and turf notables appeared and disappeared with such rapidity as to keep the crowd on the alert all the morning. Thrilling finishes also came thick and fast.

The most stirring contest of the day brought together the old trotting rivals Ivandorf, 2:15¼, driven by George Coleman, and the bay gelding Red George, 2:27½, owned by George Huber, and driven by Rus Clark. Each horse had proved so fast in earlier brushes that the drivers felt certain of victory, and as a result their tilt was one of surpassing interest to the crowd. Red George was a trifle the quicker in starting, but Ivandorf was always within striking distance. After passing the quarter-mile post the two trotters moved like a pair in double harness. At the head of the stretch Red George had a slight lead, but in the last few strides Mr. Coleman rallied Ivandorf and he rushed forward with such speed that the spectators on the finish line declared the horse had his head on even terms with Red George as they dashed by at a 2:20 clip.

The bay trotter Mignon, driven by Moody Sons, joined in the second heat between the pair, but made a bad break entering the stretch, and left the two rivals to fight it out. Again it was either trotter's heat to the very last stride, where Ivandorf nosed out his rival amid hearty applause. Santos, Thomas Leahy's little bay trotter, with a mark of 2:21¼, made a remarkable showing by winning nine out of ten heats in which he was started.

By far the best series of three-cornered brushes took place between Elmer Stevens's gray trotter Woodford C., 2:12¼, the green mare Ila, driven by Dr. Tuggles, and Ed. Lock. After a ragged start Ila took the lead and held it to the first quarter post, where she made a bad break. Ed. Locke then being at her throat latch. Woodford C. and Ed. Locke fought it out, but the latter was outstepped in the stretch by the gray trotter, who won easily. In a second start Ed. Locke broke before a dozen yards had been covered, and Woodford C., in one of the hardest heats he ever stepped, won by a head from Ila.

Luke Burke's trotter West Wilkes, 2:13¾, won a lively half mile from the black stallion Dirego, driven by M. L. Simon, and the little bay pacer Helen H., driven by Christopher Hockett, finished a head in front of the gray mare Mary A., 2:25¾, driven by George Coleman. Sam Slick, a Grand Circuit pacing favorite, driven by his trainer, Aleck Harley, took two heats from the speedy little pacer Camerone, driven by M. Flood, and in a final brush won against a fast field composed of West Wilkes, Camerone, and Dirego. Among the many others who participated in the sport were A. L. Newcomb, driving Sambo, 2:23¼; Benjamin Lichtenberg, driving Billy Palmer, 2:24¼; Sigmund Herzig, driving Messenger Boy; David Goodman, driving Freeland, 2:17¼; Morris Herrman, driving Tom Boy; E. J. La Place, driving Index, 2:21¼; Alexander Newburger, driving Smilax, 2:21¼; Charles Truax, driving a team of black trotters, and George Bancroft, driving Madeline. A shower at 10 o'clock interrupted the sport and drove the reinsmen off the road.

ON BROOKLYN'S SPEEDWAY.

Bell Boy, Jr., from Manhattan, Sought a Brush and Found Defeat.

The defeat of Dr. Comiskey's fast chestnut pacer Bell Boy, Jr., (2:09¼) from New York, by Capt. Allen's pacer Brown Velvet, (2:10) driven by L. R. Acker, was the feature of the morning sport on the Brooklyn Speedway yesterday and stirred partisan feeling to such an extent that little else but the overthrow of the Manhattan horse was talked of for the remainder of the day. Bell Boy appeared on the road early, but his fame had preceded him, and it was some time before his driver's challenge for a brush was answered. The tilt was a rarely good one when it did come, however. Brown Velvet was in fine condition and Acker handled her with skill. Two heats of a half mile each were contested and in each Capt. Allen's mare held the New York horse safe and won by a good margin.

The race made amends for the disappointment of the Sunday crowd in not seeing a regularly scheduled brush between Brown Velvet and one of the smartest steppers in Martin Sinnott's stable, McJoe, 2:11¼. It was understood, however, that the meeting between the noted speedway brushers will probably be held on next Sunday morning.

The Speedway was in good condition and horses and drivers were out in strong numbers. Dr. Parker won on the road with Berkshire Courier, a former Grand Circuit pacer, and found a match with George Buckrain's chestnut gelding General Agent. Good as Courier is and in the hands of so capable a driver as Dr. Parker, he was unable to shake off the steady chestnut in two brushes, and the result was a draw, each taking one by a head.

W. Y. Huff's bay mare by Rumor seemed to be unbeatable. She started out by lowering the colors of Matron, after a race of a half mile. Then she beat Tellfair, and as a wind-up showed the way to Charles Moncrief's Isaac, with a pacing mark of 2:22; the old pacer Brandywine, and J. Friedberg's gray pacing mare Kansas Queen, 2:17.

Moncrief's Isaac showed to advantage with Brandywine, Isaac beating the gray pacer by half a length. Glenmere Boy and Brandywine had it nip and tuck until the grand stand was reached, when Brandywine broke and Glenmere Boy won cleverly.

BRIGHTON TROTS OPEN TO-DAY.

New Turf Queen, Lou Dillon, Will Try Against World's Record.

The trotters and pacers of the Grand Circuit tracks will enter on the last week of their Summer term of racing in New York City to-day, when the New York Trotting Association's "Seaside Meeting" at Brighton Beach opens with a programme of six events. The feature event of the first day will be the special trial against the world's trotting record of 2:02¼, held by Cresceus, in which the new queen of the trotting turf, the meteoric mare Lou Dillon, 2:02¾, will make her début on a metropolitan race course. Other races that promise well will be the dash events at one mile for 2:00 pacers and the mile and a quarter for the 2:00 pacers. Though dash races for harness horses have been tried elsewhere, that style of contest still is a novelty for New York patrons of the trotting turf. The distance in the mile and a quarter event will lend additional interest to the struggle, and give it a spectacular feature that can hardly fail to appeal to the public, as the start can be made out of the chute constructed at the head of the quarter stretch, and the racers will pass the grand stand twice before finishing.

The other three events of the opening day's card are the Hiram Woodruff Stakes of $5,000 for 2:20 trotters, with the M. and M. winner, John Taylor; Budd Doble's fast California mare Kinney Lou, a winner at Empire City in fast time, and ten others named to start, and purses for the 2:07 trotting class and the 2:15 pacing class, the Hiram Woodruff being mile heats, three in five, and the purses mile heats, two in three.

Lou Dillon, now the property of C. K. G. Billings, was shipped to Brighton Beach from Cleveland, especially for the trial against the world's record, and her presence in readiness to race is a concession to New York patrons of trotting and pacing, as Mr. Billings is an amateur who refuses to race horses for money, his consent to start Lou Dillon at the Seaside meeting having been gained because of the desire of metropolitan horsemen to see the mare in a speed trial.

For her race to-day Lou Dillon will wear a new set of harness of the lightest weight possible consistent with strength, and will draw a new sulky made especially for her and weighing twenty-four pounds and one ounce. Saunders, her trainer and driver, weighs just 150 pounds in driving rig, and thus the Queen, who is only a trifle over 15 hands 1 inch in height, will have a weight to draw that she should be well able to handle. The exhibition mile by the rival to Cresceus will be about 4:30 o'clock, if the track is suitable for a fast mile at that time.

Entries for Brighton Harness Races.

FIRST RACE.—2:15 pace, 2 in 3; purse, $1,000. D. J. Woodward's blk. s. Al Bock, Alonzo McDonald's b. g. Frank Wilson, T. F. Burns's b. g. Kiowa, W. F. Steele's b. g. Mace, Scott Hudson's br. g. Direct L. or b. g. Fred H., W. R. Cox's b. g. Major C., Bob Davis's ch. g. Mercury Wilkes.

SECOND RACE.—2:20 trot, The Hiram Woodruff, 3 in 5; purse, $5,000. East View Farm's b. g. Monroe, E. F. Geers's blk. s. Cole Direct, Scott Hudson's b. s. Jay McGregor, H. T. Dykman's b. m. Kcay, E. E. Ecker's b. m. Lady Patchie, A. B. Gwathmey's b. s. Senator Mills, Hearn & Jones's b. m. Nickelette, Idle Hour Farm's b. m. Katrinka G., H. C. Lindal's b. s. Fres Silver, Patchen Wilkes's b. m. Patchen Maid, Budd Doble's b. s. Kinney Lou, Dick Wilson's g. g. John Taylor.

THIRD RACE.—2:07 trot, 2 in 3; purse, $1,500. Capital City Stable's b. g. Prince of Orange, East View Stock Farm's b. g. Monte Carlo, E. F. Geers's b. g. Dan T., Walnut Hill Farm's blk. m. Fereno, Scott Hudson's br. h. Rythmic, br. m. Belle Kuser, J. Malcom Forbes's ro. m. Susie J.

FOURTH RACE.—2:00 pace, one mile dash; purse, $1,000. E. F. Geers's b. g. Harold H., Jack Curry's ch. g. Knox's Gelatine King, formerly Anaconda; Bob Davis's bl. g. Coney, Mart Demarest's b. g. Prince Alert.

SPECIAL.—Trotting, to beat 2:02¼. Ch. m. Lou Dillon, by Sidney Dillon, dam Lou Milton.

2:00 CLASS.—Pace, one and one-eighth mile dash; purse, $1,000.

Entries for Saratoga Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For mares three years old and upward, selling allowances, scale from $3,000 down to $2,500; seven furlongs. Irene Lindsey, 104 pounds; Bisorta, Elsie L., Agnes D., Trinity Bell, and Ice Water, 102 each; Futurita and Gaviota, 102 each; Mabel Richardson, 100; Ella Snyder, 98; Virgin Soil, Nun, and Parisienne, 94 each, and Mary Street, Glorious, Courtmaid, and Sweet Alice, 89 each.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase handicap for hunters four years old and upward, qualified under the rules of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association or the Canadian Hunt Association, over the short course, about two and a half miles. Ten Candles, 159 pounds; Eophone, 155; Sallust, 153; Big Gun and Arion, 150 each; Adjidaumo, 147; Amur, 145; Caller, 137; Draughtsman, 135; The Duffer, 132, and Silver Twist and Manilan, 130 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Kentucky Stakes for fillies two years old; selling allowances; scale from $3,000 down to $1,000; five and a half furlongs. Sweet Gretchen, 107 pounds; Tepee, 105; Naughty Lady, 105; Destiny, Divination and The Lady Rohesia, 104 each; Clear the Arena and Cyprienne, 102 each; Mildred L. M., 100; Ganagogue, Salada, Inquisitive Girl, and M. Theo, 99 each, and To San and Scotch Plume, 94.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for all ages, one mile. Caughnawaga, 122 pounds; Yardarm, Injunction, and Ada Nay, 114 each; Reservation and Wyeth, 113 each; Duke of Kendal, Rigodon, and Himself, 112 each; Mackey Dwyer, 111; Stamping Ground, 109; Eugenia Burch, 106; Lord Badge and His Eminence, 104 each; Tribes Hill and Payne, 102 each; Sir Voorhies and Elliott, 100 each, and Hyland, 98.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens two years old, special weights; six furlongs. Blackamoor, Rockaway, Brooklyn, Flexion, Dutiful, Strike a Light, Bluish, Knight Errant, Fort Plain, and Baggerly, 112 pounds each, and Briery, Bob Roy, Standard, Clear the Arena, Aniasad, Hylas, and Monster, 109 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,000 in 1903, special weights, with allowances; one mile. Kalif and Yardarm, 116 pounds each; Agnes D., 114; Gold Bell, 109; Counterpoise, 108; Eugenia Burch, Gold Money, and Gaviota, 104 each; High Chancellor, Harding, and Dramatist, 103 each; Bad News, 100; Canajoharie 92, and Fleetful and Lenarka, 89 each.

ON LOCAL HANDBALL COURTS.

Many Matches Decided at Egan's—Scores of Games Played at Tarrant's.

An unusually large gathering of handball players assembled at Egan's Jersey City court yesterday, and many well-played matches were decided there. It was the best day's sport that has been seen in the Jersey City court since Egan went abroad to defend the title of world's handball champion. The principal match of the day was a three-game contest between Thomas McCabe and Thomas Jackson. After the latter had won the first game, 21—18, McCabe played very fast and brilliantly, winning the next two games, 21—7 and 21—17. The scores of the different matches follow:

T. McCabe	18	21	21
T. Jackson	21	7	17
J. Robinson	21	21	16
P. McCabe	16	17	21
C. Cannon, P. Eckhoff	16	18	13
Y. Noes, T. Hogan	21	21	21
Dr. Salmon	21	14	19
J. Salmon	18	21	21
T. Flynn, J. Dobbins	20	21	18
T. Jackson	21	17	21
J. Waldron, P. McCabe	21	18	21
P. Flynn, T. Moran	18	21	16
P. Tuite	21	18	14
C. Cannon	14	20	21
P. Egan, P. Burns	21	21	17
B. Logan, T. Morey	14	16	21
J. Robinson, T. Lynch	21	18	21
J. Kennedy, P. McCabe	14	21	16
G. Barber	21	21	17
C. Cannon	14	16	21
P. Dooley	21	21	16
J. Salmon	21	14	21

There were several good games decided in Tarrant's Jersey City court yesterday, but the most interesting contest was a four-handed match in which M. A. Tarrant and James Flaherty defeated T. D. Foley and T. Byrnes after a hard and clever battle, in which the successful pair won and lost alternately. Following are the scores of all the matches decided:

M. A. Tarrant and J. Flaherty	21	17	21	12	21
T. D. Foley and T. Byrnes	18	21	19	21	17
M. O'Keefe and M. Landry	21	14	21	16	21
J. Kruger and D. Tarrant	18	21	14	21	12
J. Murphy and E. Kennedy	21	14	21		
M. Murray and T. Klynes	19	21	20		
J. Fairy and P. Downey	21	21	21		
P. Sullivan and W. Nolan	18	14	20		
J. J. Flaherty and P. Curtin	21	21	20		
J. Lillis and P. Fennell	18	14	21		
M. Sullivan and T. Jacobs	21	21	21		
J. Foley and J. Copeland	14	20	18		

NEW WEST SIDE GAMES.

H. Sperling Was the Only Scratch Man to Get a First Prize.

H. Sperling was the only scratch man to get a first prize at the games of the New West Side Athletic Club, held on the club's grounds, in Fifty-fourth Street, yesterday.

Sperling won the pole-vaulting contest with a vault of 8 feet 10 inches.

John J. Corley was the winner of the two-mile run, which was one of the best races of the day. Maher, who was on scratch, never got near any of the men with the big handicaps. Summary:

70-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by O. F. Luders, (6 feet;) J. Snyder, (15 feet,) second; J. A. Bohan, (4 feet,) third. Time—0:07 2-5.

Pole Vault, Handicap.—Won by H. Sperling, (scratch,) with 8 feet 10 inches actual; Roderick Moore, (16 inches,) and J. J. McLoughlin, (16 inches,) tied for second place, with 7 feet 4½ inches.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by J. McCann, (30 yards;) H. J. Edwards, (14 yards,) second; R. Gregory, (24 yards,) third. Time—0:54.

220-Yard Hurdle Race, Handicap.—Won by William Beckmann, (4 yards;) J. J. Dover, (10 yards,) second; P. B. McCahill, (10 yards,) third. Time—0:29 2-5.

Two-mile Run, Handicap.—Won by John J. Corley, (65 yards;) J. W. Murphy, (80 yards,) second; E. Cullen, (110 yards,) third. Time—10:44.

Running Hop, Step and Jump.—Won by M. McIntosh, (5 feet,) with 43 feet 2½ inches; Meyer Marx, (3 feet,) second, with 43 feet 6 inches; J. J. Dover, (3 feet,) third, with 41 feet 4 inches.

MOTT HAVEN A. C. GAMES.

C. A. Flynn Makes Most Points by Winning Hop, Step, and Jump, and a Place in 50-yard Dash.

C. A. Flynn did the best work at the point games of the Mott Haven Athletic Club, held at their grounds yesterday. Flynn, who had a liberal handicap in the hop, step, and jump, won with an actual jump of 34 feet 8 inches. He also got third place in the fifty-yard dash. Summary:

50-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by L. Danbery, (8 feet;) W. A. Collins, (6 feet,) second; C. A. Flynn, (14 feet,) third. Time—0:05 2-5.

150-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by W. A. Collins; G. Marbach, second; T. O'Neil, third. Time—0:18.

600-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by G. Kline, (30 yards;) F. Sauerbacher, (20 yards,) second; J. Trockel, (25 yards,) third. Time—1:15.

880-Yard Novice.—Won by R. Condon; H. E. White, second; J. Berstein, third. Time—2:25.

440-Yard Medley Race, Handicap.—Won by S. Lechtnager, (scratch;) E. J. Perser, (50 yards,) second; J. Oberhaus, (15 yards,) third. Time—1:56.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by B. Mann, (105 yards;) F. T. Devlin, (60 yards,) second; M. J. McGarry, (scratch,) third. Time—4:45.

Hop, Step, and Jump, Handicap.—Won by C. A. Flynn, (4 feet six inches,) with an actual jump of 34 feet 8 inches; L. Danbery, (3 feet,) with 38 feet 6 inches,) second; John Hogan, (5 feet 6 inches,) with 35 feet 6 inches,) third.

Telephone Directory

for the Fall months goes to press August 29th. To secure listings, contracts must be made prior to that date.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY
15 Dey Street.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Detroit Beat New York Americans at Toledo—Other Scores.

There were no National League championship games played yesterday, but local patrons will have the choice of double headers to-day as the Chicago and New York teams will play two games at the Polo Grounds, while the St. Louis and Brooklyn teams will play two at Washington Park, Brooklyn.

The Greater New York Americans met with another defeat yesterday, and now are tied for fourth place with the Detroit players. The game was transferred from Detroit to Toledo, Ohio, and Detroit won by the score of 12 to 8. Chicago beat Washington in both games of a double header, and St. Louis took two games from the Philadelphia champions.

Following are the scores of the games played yesterday:

Detroit, 12; New York, 8.
Chicago, 2; Washington, 0.
Chicago, 3; Washington, 1, (second game.)
St. Louis, 6; Philadelphia, 3.
St. Louis, 2; Philadelphia, 1, (second game.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 16.—The Detroit and Greater New York American League teams played a championship game here to-day, as Sunday games are not permitted in Detroit, for which place the contest was scheduled. Five thousand persons saw the Michigan players score a victory over their Eastern opponents by the score of 12 to 8. By winning the Detroit team tied the New York nine for fourth position in the pennant race, and it was the fifth consecutive losing game which Griffith's men have played since they left New York last week.

The Detroit batsmen found Tannehill's delivery just to their liking in the second inning, and batted him out of the box, scoring 6 runs. Deering replaced him, but he, too, was hit frequently, as the Detroits scored in every inning except the sixth. New York scored a run in the third and two in the sixth inning. In the ninth they made a bold bid to win out, but succeeded in making only five additional tallies. The batting feature of the game was the work of Crawford, who made five hits—a three-bagger, two doubles, and two singles—in as many times at bat. The score:

DETROIT.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Barrett, cf.	1	1	2	0	0	Conroy, 3b.	0	1	1	0	0
Lush, lf.	2	2	2	0	0	Keeler, rf.	0	1	0	0	0
Crawf'd, rf.	3	5	1	0	0	Elberf'd, ss.	1	1	3	7	0
Carr, 1b.	0	2	11	0	0	Will'ms, 2b.	1	1	4	6	0
Buelow, c.	1	1	4	0	1	McFar'd, cf.	2	2	3	0	0
Yeager, 3b.	1	1	2	3	0	Davis, lf.	1	3	1	0	1
Long, ss.	2	2	1	4	1	Beville, 1b.	0	2	10	0	0
Smith, 2b.	2	3	3	1	0	O'Connor, c.	0	0	2	1	0
Mullen, p.	0	2	0	1	0	Tannehill, p.	1	1	0	0	0
						Deering	0	0	0	0	0
						*Howell	1	0	0	0	0
Total	12	19	27	14	2	Total	8	12	24	14	1

*Batted for Deering in the ninth.

New York	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	5	—8
Detroit	0	6	1	1	1	0	1	2	..	—12

Earned runs—Detroit, 6; New York, 1. Two-base hits—Crawford, (2,) Long, Carr, Smith, Beville, (2,) McFarland, Tannehill, Keeler. Three-base hits—Crawford, Lush. Stolen bases—Long. Sacrifice hit—Keeler. Bases on balls—Off Mullen, 1; off Deering, 3. Struck out—By Mullen, 4; by Tannehill, 2; by Deering, 1. Double plays—Barrett to Yeager; William to Elberfeld to Beville; Elberfeld to Williams to Beville. Left on bases—Detroit, 7; New York, 8. Wild pitch—Mullen. Passed balls—O'Connor. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin. Attendance—5,000.

CHICAGO WON TWO GAMES.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Chicago won two exciting and close games from Washington to-day. The first was a shut-out in which not one of the visitors reached third base. The locals won the second by bunching hits in the third inning. Both teams fielded perfectly. Attendance, 10,600. Scores by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	x	—2	6	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	3	0

Batteries—Owen and Slattery; Lee and Kittridge.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	x	—3	6	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1	5	0

Batteries—Patterson, White and Slattery; Townsend and Drill.

ST. LOUIS WON TWO GAMES.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 16.—St. Louis defeated Philadelphia twice to-day. The second game was a pitchers' battle, and but for an error by Wallace the visiting team would have been shut out. Attendance, 21,300. Scores by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	..	—6	11	1
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—3	10	1

Batteries—Powell and Sugden; Bender, Shreck, and Powers.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	—2	4	1
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	5	1

Batteries—Sudhoff and Kahoe; Waddell and Shreck.

National League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	65	34	.657	Brooklyn	47	50	.485
New York	60	38	.612	Boston	40	54	.426
Chicago	61	41	.598	St. Louis	35	68	.340
Cincinnati	52	45	.536	Philadelphia	31	61	.337

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Cincinnati in New York, (2 games.)
St. Louis in Brooklyn, (2 games.)
Pittsburg in Boston.

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Boston	63	35	.642	Detroit	48	47	.505
Philadelphia	56	44	.560	St. Louis	45	51	.523
Cleveland	54	45	.545	Chicago	45	54	.455
New York	47	46	.505	Washington	31	67	.316

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York in Detroit.
Boston in Cleveland.
Philadelphia in St. Louis.
Washington in Chicago.

New York State League Games.

At Albany—Albany, 10; Schenectady, 1.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 3; Ilion, 0.
At Utica—Utica, 7; Binghamton, 6. Second game—Binghamton, 4; Utica, 2 (11 innings).

American Association Games.

Kansas City, 8; Indianapolis, 3. Kansas City, 7; Indianapolis, 5, (second game.) St. Paul, 6; Toledo, 4. Milwaukee, 5; Louisville, 1. Milwaukee, 2; Louisville, 2, (second game.) Minneapolis, 11; Columbus, 13.

JERSEY CITY 3; HOBOKEN 3.

An interesting exhibition game of baseball between the Jersey City, Eastern League, and Hoboken semi-professional teams, which attracted over six thousand persons to the St. George's Cricket Grounds, Hoboken, yesterday afternoon, was ended rather abruptly at the close of the ninth inning when each side had scored three runs. Umpire Merritty called the game on account of darkness, although several of the Jersey City players and all of the spectators, protested, but all to no purpose. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—3	8	3
Hoboken	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—3	10	1

Batteries—Barnett and McManus; Lindeman and Lamar. Umpire—Mr. Merritty.

PITTSBURG, 6; TROY, 3.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The National League Pittsburg team defeated the Troy State League team here to-day by a score of 6 to 3. Pittsburg found Wiltse, Troy's pitcher, a stumbling-block, making but five hits.

BELLEVILLE CYCLE RACES.

Threatening weather was responsible for a small attendance at the weekly cycling race meet at the Hillside track, Belleville, N. J., yesterday, but the entire programme was decided without interruption. In the professional races Lawson and Kramer divided the honors, the former winning the mile handicap and the latter the five-mile event. Krebs of Newark thought he had beaten both Lawson and MacFarland in the handicap, but the judges placed him third.

Fred Ernst of Rochester scored a double victory in the amateur events, beating Billington, Goecke, and Fogler in the two-thirds mile event, and winning from Dorlon and Hollister in the two-mile handicap. The summary follows:

One-Third Mile, Novice.—Won by John Heller, Brooklyn, N. Y.; W. Zanes, Newark, N. J., second. Time—0:47 1-5.

Two-Thirds Mile, Amateur.—Won by Fred Ernst, Rochester, N. Y.; "Teddy" Billington, Vailsburg, N. J., second; Oscar Goerke, Brooklyn, N. Y., third; Joseph Fogler, Brooklyn, N. Y., fourth. Time—1:34.

Two-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by Fred Ernst, Rochester, N. Y., (90 yards;) Oliver Dorlon, Brooklyn, N. Y., (60 yards,) second; C. L. Hollister, Springfield, Mass., (150 yards,) third; G. C. Cameron, Brooklyn, N. Y., (150 yards,) fourth. Time—4:48 1-5.

Five-Mile Pursuit Race Between Elias Sindle, Dundee Lake, N. J., and Robert Meyers, Preakness, N. J.—Won by Sindle. Time—8:17. Distance, 3 1-6 miles.

One-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Won by Iver Lawson, Salt Lake City, Utah, (scratch;) Walter Bardgett, Buffalo, N. Y., (40 yards,) second; Floyd Krebs, Newark, N. J., (40 yards,) third; Floyd A. MacFarland, San José, Cal., (scratch,) fourth. Time—2:06 2-5.

Five-Mile Professional.—Won by Frank L. Kramer, East Orange, N. J.; Iver Lawson, Salt Lake City, Utah, second; Walter Bardgett, Buffalo, N. Y., third; W. S. Fenn, Waterbury, Conn., fourth. Time—12:12. Lap prize winners—Hadfield, 5; Bardgett, 4; Fenn, 1; Armbruster, 1; MacFarland, 1.

$35, $40, $50 Woolens.
An Arnheim Suit at $20.
10 Day Sale.

Stock righting revealed 'em—they're one and two suit lengths left from a very busy fall and winter business. Every Pattern is a "good fellow," the finest of textile and ready to be draped into as fine an example of tailoring craft as Arnheim ever gave you. Would have taken $35 to $50 to put you on speaking terms with them earlier in the season—$20 will own your choice now.

Second floor front—you'll find them assembled.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway & 9th St.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—There have been showers, with local thunderstorms in the Atlantic and Gulf States, except Texas, the lower lake region, the middle slope, and central Rocky Mountain region, and on the Northern Pacific Coast. Elsewhere the weather was fair. Temperatures are slightly lower in the Atlantic States and lower lake region, the lower Missouri Valley and middle slope, and higher elsewhere. In the extreme Northwest they are ten degrees to eighteen degrees above the seasonable average.

Reports received to-night from the Windward Islands show no further developments of the disturbance in that vicinity.

The weather will be generally fair Monday and Tuesday over all districts except along the South Atlantic Coast and in Eastern Florida, where there will be showers Monday, continuing Tuesday in the latter district and in the extreme Northwest, where there will be showers Tuesday. It will be warmer east of the Mississippi River and in the middle slope, and cooler Tuesday in the Northwest.

On the New England Coast the winds will be light and variable, on the middle Atlantic Coast light to fresh north to northeast, on the Southern Atlantic Coast light and variable, on the Gulf Coast light and mostly south, and on the great lakes light to fresh northeast to east.

Steamers departing Monday for European ports will have light variable winds and partly cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

For Eastern New York partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday, warmer in interior; variable winds.

For New Jersey, fair Monday; Tuesday fair, with warmer in interior; light to fresh northeast winds.

For Western New York and Western Pennsylvania, fair Monday and Tuesday; warmer Tuesday; light to fresh east winds.

For North Carolina, partly cloudy Monday; showers in southeast portion; Tuesday fair; light to fresh north to northeast winds.

South Carolina, partly cloudy Monday; showers on the coast; Tuesday fair, warmer in eastern portion; variable winds.

Eastern Florida, occasional showers Monday and Tuesday; light to fresh winds, mostly south.

Montana, fair Monday; cooler in northern portion; Tuesday fair, cooler in eastern portion.

North Dakota and South Dakota, fair, continued warm Monday; showers and cooler at night or Tuesday.

New England, partly cloudy Monday; Tuesday fair, variable winds.

District of Columbia and Maryland, fair, warmer Monday and Tuesday; light north to east winds.

Virginia, partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday, warmer in central portion; light northeast to east winds.

Delaware, fair Monday and Tuesday; light to fresh northeast winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania, partly cloudy and warmer Monday; Tuesday fair, warmer; light to fresh east winds.

Nebraska, fair Monday, warmer in southern portion; Tuesday, fair, except showers and cooler in northern portion.

Ohio, fair Monday and Tuesday; warmer Tuesday; light to fresh east winds.

Tennessee, fair Monday; warmer in northwest portion; Tuesday, fair.

Eastern Texas, fair Monday and Tuesday; light to fresh south winds on the coast. For Missouri, fair, warmer Monday; Tuesday fair.

Illinois, fair Monday; warmer in north and central portion; Tuesday, fair, light to fresh northeast to southeast winds.

Minnesota, fair Monday; warmer in eastern portion; Tuesday, fair in eastern; showers in western; cooler in western and northern portion; variable winds.

Kentucky and West Virginia, fair Monday and Tuesday.

Indiana, fair Monday; warmer in northwest portion; Tuesday, fair; light to fresh east to southeast winds.

Upper Michigan, fair Monday; warmer in western portion; Tuesday, fair; light to fresh southeast winds.

Wisconsin, fair Monday; warmer in western portion; Tuesday, fair; light to fresh east to southeast winds.

Georgia, partly cloudy Monday; showers on the coast; warmer in northeast portion; Tuesday, fair, warmer in southeastern portion; variable winds, mostly south and light.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Partly cloudy to-day and to-morrow; variable winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1902.	Weather Bureau. 1903.	TIMES. 1903.
3 A. M.	65	66	68
6 A. M.	63	66	70
9 A. M.	65	67	77
12 M.	66	70	78
3 P. M.	71	69	71
6 P. M.	71	68	70
9 P. M.	66	66	69
12 P. M.	62	65	67

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 286 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	71½
Weather Bureau	68
Corresponding date 1902	66
Corresponding date for last 25 years	72

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 68 degrees and at 8 P. M. 67 degrees, the maximum register being 71 degrees at 2:30 P. M., and the minimum 65 degrees at 2 A. M. At 8 A. M. there was 85 per cent. of humidity and at 8 P. M. there was 80 per cent.

THE TURF.

LOV DILLON
TO BREAK THE
TROTTING RECORD
Brighton Track
TO-DAY.
AND FIVE OTHER EVENTS.
FIRST HEAT AT 2:30 P. M.
ADMISSION, $1. RESERVED SEAT, $1.
Reached By All Routes to Coney Island.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

(Established 1867.)
VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY'S
Auction Sales
OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY
(Commencing at 10 o'clock)
AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART,
130 and 132 East 13th St.,
Between Third and Fourth Aves., New York.
Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.
Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-day.—2 games, beg. 2 P. M.—Cincinnati vs. New York. Adm., 50c.

$30 COLORADO AND RETURN

Daily from Chicago to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, via the Chicago & North-Western and Union Pacific Railways.
Correspondingly low rates from all points.

One Night to Denver

from Chicago and the Central States, two nights from the Atlantic Seaboard via the Colorado Special, leaving Chicago 6.30 p. m. daily; buffet smoking and library car, dining car, free reclining chair cars and drawing-room sleeping cars through to Denver. A second fast train leaves 11.30 p. m., with additional service of Pullman tourist sleeping cars daily, Chicago to Denver, only $2.50 double berth.

All agents sell tickets via the
CHICAGO, UNION PACIFIC AND NORTH-WESTERN LINE
For particulars address
H. A. GROSS, 461 Broadway, or
R. TENBROECK, 287 Broadway.

GAS
A Gas Range in the kitchen will save you fully 1/3 in Cost of cooking, besides much time and labor.
GAS

REYNOLD'S
GOUT Specific
Few persons need be confined by Gout or Rheumatism, if on the first approach of the paroxysm they have recourse to this remedy; then, a single dose is often sufficient.
E. FOUGERA & CO., 26-30 N. William St., N. Y.

SPORTING GOODS.

RELIANCE-SHAMROCK III.
Glasses for the Races

See the races from start to finish.
We have held in reserve for some time a large quantity of fine field-glasses which we purchased at a bargain.
This will be the biggest drive New York has ever known in good glasses.
Continuously useful for traveling, viewing horse and yacht races, comets, etc. Each pair in fine leather carrying case, with strap. Prices:
3.50, 4.95, 7.00, 8.00, 10.00

MEGAPHONES You can talk a mile with these or use them as ear trumpets.

Size	12 in.	20 in.	22 in.	30 in.
Price	25c.	50c.	1.00	1.50

Extra quality, with nickel mountings, metal mouthpiece, etc.: 16 in., 1.50; 22 in., 2.25; 30 in., 2.75; 40 in., 3.75.

Ingersoll
Six Stores.
67 Cortlandt St., 111 Nassau St., 25 W. 42d St.
125th St., cor. 7th Av., New York.
1197 Bedford Av., Bkn. 637 Broad St., Newark.

SUPREMACY IN RESORT AND HOTEL ADVERTISING.

The volume of resort advertising in THE NEW YORK TIMES in 1903 was greater than that of any other New York morning newspaper.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, Part I. thereof, held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of July, 1903. Present, Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., Justice.—In the matter of the application of HARLEM WHEELMEN for authority to change its name to MORRIS PARK CLUB AND HARLEM WHEELMEN.

Upon reading and filing the petition of the Harlem Wheelmen, a domestic corporation, duly verified by Thomas O'Reilly, its President, on the 3d day of June, 1903, praying for an order authorizing it to assume another corporate name to wit: "Morris Park Club and Harlem Wheelmen"; the certificate of the Secretary of State, dated May 27, 1903, certifying that the name Morris Park Club and Harlem Wheelmen is not the name of any other domestic corporation or a name which he deems so nearly resembling any as to be calculated to deceive; the affidavits of John J. Cosgrove and Abraham Greenbaum showing that notice of the presentation of said petition has been published once in each week for six successive weeks in The New York Law Journal and The Mail and Express, two daily newspapers published in the County of New York, and the court being satisfied by said petition, certificate, and affidavits that said petition is true, and that there is no reasonable objection to the change of name proposed, that said petition has been duly authorized and that notice of the presentation of the petition, as required by law, has been made, and that the certificate of incorporation has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York.

Now, on motion of George W. Simpson, attorney for the petitioner, no one appearing in opposition thereto, it is

Ordered, That the prayer of the said petition be and the same hereby is granted, and that the petitioner herein, "Harlem Wheelmen," be and it hereby is authorized to change its corporate name from "Harlem Wheelmen," and to assume instead thereof the corporate name of "Morris Park Club and Harlem Wheelmen," on and after September 1st, 1903; and, it is further

Ordered and directed, That this order be entered and the papers on which it was granted be filed, within ten days hereafter, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, that being the county in which the certificate of incorporation is filed; that a certified copy of this order, within ten days after the entry thereof, be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and, further, that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in The New York Times, a newspaper published in the County of New York, beginning within ten days after the entry hereof.

Enter, H. B. Jr., J. S. C.

Endorsed, filed, and recorded July 23d, 1903, 10h. 42m.

M. J. D. A copy.

[Seal.] THOS. L. HAMILTON, Clerk.

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of J. OVERTON PAINE COMPANY, alleged bankrupt.

It appearing to the satisfaction of this court by the petition of Irving M. Dittenhoefer, one of the attorneys for the petitioners herein, verified the 13th day of August, 1903, and the affidavit of Thomas F. Garrity, thereto annexed, and the return of the United States Marshal, dated the 31st day of July, 1903, that a petition has been filed in this court on the 31st day of July, 1903, praying that the said J. Overton Paine Company may be declared a bankrupt in involuntary bankruptcy proceedings; that a subpoena was duly issued on the 31st day of July, 1903, directed to said J. Overton Paine Company, and that service thereof could not be made upon the said J. Overton Paine Company personally, for the reason that J. Overton Paine, the President of said company, has departed from the jurisdiction of this court, and that no other officer of the said J. Overton Paine Company could be found within this jurisdiction, and that diligent search has been made to ascertain the whereabouts of the said J. Overton Paine Company's President, said J. Overton Paine, or the other officers of said company, since that time, and that the whereabouts of the said J. Overton Paine, the President, and the other officers of the said J. Overton Paine Company cannot with due diligence be ascertained, and the same are unknown, and that service of the said subpoena cannot be personally made within this jurisdiction, it is, on motion of Dittenhoefer, Gerber & James, attorneys for the petitioners herein,

Ordered that said J. Overton Paine Company appear, plead, answer, or demur on or before the 5th day of September, 1903, to the petition herein, filed in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, and in case of its failure to appear, plead, answer, or demur adjudication shall be made according to the prayer of said petitioners, and it is

Further ordered that this order be published in The New York Times once a week for two successive weeks, said publication to commence not later than the 18th day of August, 1903, and that a copy of this order be mailed to J. Overton Paine, the President of the J. Overton Paine Company, at the last known business address of the said J. Overton Paine Company, on or before the day of the first publication.

Dated New York, August 14, 1903.

GEO. C. HOLT, U. S. D. J.

NO. 6,142.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALEXANDER THERN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Alexander Thern of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 3d day of August, A. D. 1903, the said Alexander Thern was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 25 Broad St., Room 1,544, New York City, on the 28th day of August, A. D. 1903 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. F. K. PENDLETON,

August 17, 1903. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HENRY L. BOUGHTON, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Henry L. Boughton, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 31st, 1903, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on September 2d, 1903, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. F. K. PENDLETON,

Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Aug. 17, 1903.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HOLDEN, DANIEL J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Daniel J. Holden, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorney, Henry N. Tifft, Esq., No. 15 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the seventeenth (17th) day of February, 1904, next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of August, 1903.

KATHARINE V. K. HOLDEN, Executrix.

HENRY N. TIFFT, Attorney for Executrix, No. 15 William Street, Manhattan, New York City.

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JORDAN, CONRAD N.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CONRAD N. JORDAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Edward D. O'Brien, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 12th day of October next.

Dated New York, the 27th day of March, 1903.

SIDNEY S. JORDAN, Executor.

EDWARD D. O'BRIEN, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh30-law6mM

SLADE, ALISON L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALISON L. SLADE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Charles A. Deshon, No. 237 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of March, 1903. MARSHALL P. SLADE, AUGUSTA P. SLADE, EMILY SLADE, Executors. CHARLES A. DESHON, Attorney for Executors, No. 237 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. mch30-law6mM

MACY, FRANCIS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS H. MACY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Wilson M. Powell, Jr., No. 29 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of April, 1903. WILSON M. POWELL, JOSEPH AGOSTINI, RICHARD W. UNDERHILL, Executors. WILSON M. POWELL, Jr., Attorney for Executors, No. 29 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. apr20-law6mM

ADAMS, CLINTON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLINTON ADAMS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Stickney, Spencer & Ordway, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 2nd day of April, 1903. JENNIE BULLARD WATERBURY, Administratrix with the will annexed. STICKNEY, SPENCER & ORDWAY, Attorneys for Administratrix, 31 Nassau St., New York City.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

THURINGIA AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Frederick G. Voss, receiver of all the property of said corporation, that a general meeting of creditors of said corporation will be held at the office of said receiver, No. 100 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 8d day of September, 1903, at 11:00 o'clock in the forenoon, when all accounts and demands for and against said corporation and all its open and subsisting contracts will be ascertained and adjusted as far as may be and the amount of monies in the hands of the said receiver declared.

Dated New York City, June 27th, 1903.

FREDERICK G. VOSS, Receiver.

UNDERWOOD, VAN VORST & HOYT, Attorneys for said Receiver, 38 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUMMONSES.

THE SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—ELLEN NUGENT, plaintiff, against MARGARET L. EDGE, Nelson J. H. Edge, Benjamin Edge, Jr., M. Adele Edge, Nelson Edge, James B. Doyle, Julia Doyle, Ada C. Gannon, James F. Gannon, Amelia Gillen, William Gillen, James Doyle and his wife, if any, her name being unknown to the plaintiff, and if the said James Doyle be dead, his widow, devisees, heirs, and legal representatives, who are unknown to the plaintiff; Michael Doyle and his wife, if any, her name being unknown to the plaintiff, and if the said Michael Doyle be dead, his widow, devisees, heirs, and legal representatives, who are unknown to the plaintiff; Margaret Doyle and her husband, if any, his name being unknown to the plaintiff, and if the said Margaret Doyle be dead, her widower, devisees, heirs, and legal representatives, who are unknown to the plaintiff; the brothers and sisters, if any, of Jeshurun Hoyt, deceased, (the name "Jeshurun" being fictitious, his real Christian name being unknown to the plaintiff,) who are unknown to the plaintiff, or if any of said brothers and sisters be dead, their descendants, who are unknown to the plaintiff; Patrick H. Nugent, James Stanley, and Henry T. Nugent, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of Joseph A. Hoyt, deceased, and all unknown persons, the unknown heirs of said Joseph A. Hoyt, deceased, and all unknown persons having any interest in, or lien upon, the interests of said unknown heirs, and the wives, widows, husbands, and widowers of any of the above-mentioned unknown parties, all of whom are unknown to the plaintiff, and all unknown persons who have or claim any interest or estate in the premises described in the complaint in this action, as successors in interest of said Joseph A. Hoyt, deceased, or who have or claim any lien, or right of dower, or curtesy affecting the estate of any such successors in interest, defendants.—Summons:

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, July 7th, 1903.

EWING, WHITMAN & EWING, Plaintiff's Attorneys,

Office and Post Office Address, 67 Wall Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

To MARGARET L. EDGE, Nelson J. H. Edge, Benjamin Edge, Jr., M. Adele Edge, Nelson Edge, James B. Doyle, Julia Doyle, Ada C. Gannon, James F. Gannon, Amelia Gillen, William Gillen, James Doyle and his wife, if any, her name being unknown to the plaintiff, and if the said James Doyle be dead, his widow, devisees, heirs, and legal representatives, who are unknown to the plaintiff; Michael Doyle and his wife, if any, her name being unknown to the plaintiff, and if the said Michael Doyle be dead, his widow, devisees, heirs, and legal representatives, who are unknown to the plaintiff; Margaret Doyle and her husband, if any, his name being unknown to the plaintiff, and if the said Margaret Doyle be dead, her widower, devisees, heirs, and legal representatives, who are unknown to the plaintiff; the brothers and sisters, if any, of Jeshurun Hoyt, deceased, (the name "Jeshurun" being fictitious, his real Christian name being unknown to the plaintiff,) who are unknown to the plaintiff, or if any of said brothers and sisters be dead, their descendants, who are unknown to the plaintiff; Patrick H. Nugent and Henry T. Nugent, as administrators of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of Joseph A. Hoyt, deceased; and all unknown persons, the unknown heirs of said Joseph A. Hoyt, deceased, and all unknown persons having any interest in or lien upon the interests of said unknown heirs, and the wives, widows, husbands, and widowers of any of the above-mentioned unknown parties, all of whom are unknown to the plaintiff, and all unknown persons who have or claim any interest or estate in the premises described in the complaint in this action as successors in interest of said Joseph A. Hoyt, deceased, or who have or claim any lien or right of dower or curtesy affecting the estate of any such successors in interest:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Francis M. Scott, Justice of the Supreme Court, dated July 14, 1903, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the County of New York.

This action is brought for the partition of certain real property known as Number 607 East 144th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx.

Dated New York, July 15th, 1903.

EWING, WHITMAN & EWING, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

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THE SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—P. TECUMSEH SHERMAN, Plaintiff, against ELLEN NUGENT, Patrick H. Nugent, Margaret L. Edge, Nelson J. H. Edge, Benjamin Edge, Jr., M. Adele Edge, Nelson Edge, James B. Doyle, Julia Doyle, Ada C. Gannon, James F. Gannon, Amelia Gillen, William Gillen, James Doyle, and his wife, if any, her name being unknown to the plaintiff, and if the said James Doyle be dead, his widow, devisees, heirs, and legal representatives, who are unknown to the plaintiff; Michael Doyle, and his wife, if any, her name being unknown to the plaintiff, and if the said Michael Doyle be dead, his widow, devisees, heirs, and legal representatives, who are unknown to the plaintiff; Margaret Doyle, and her husband, if any, his name being unknown to the plaintiff, and if the said Margaret Doyle be dead, her widower, devisees, heirs, and legal representatives, who are unknown to the plaintiff; the brothers and sisters, if any, of Jeshurun Hoyt, deceased, (the name "Jeshurun" being fictitious, his real Christian name being unknown to the plaintiff,) who are unknown to the plaintiff, or if any of said brothers and sisters be dead, their descendants, who are unknown to the plaintiff; James Stanley and Henry T. Nugent, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of Joseph A. Hoyt, deceased, and all unknown persons, the unknown heirs of said Joseph A. Hoyt, deceased, and all unknown persons having any interest in, or lien upon, the interests of said unknown heirs, and the wives, widows, husbands, and widowers of any of the above-mentioned unknown parties, all of whom are unknown to the plaintiff, and all unknown persons who have or claim any interest or estate in the premises described in the complaint in this action, as successors in interest of said Joseph A. Hoyt, deceased, or who have or claim any lien, or right of dower, or curtesy affecting the estate of any such successors in interest, defendants. Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, July 9, 1903.

EWING, WHITMAN & EWING, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 67 Wall Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

To ELLEN NUGENT, Patrick H. Nugent, Margaret L. Edge, Nelson J. H. Edge, Benjamin Edge, Jr., M. Adele Edge, Nelson Edge, James B. Doyle, Julia Doyle, Ada C. Gannon, James F. Gannon, Amelia Gillen, William Gillen, James Doyle, and his wife, if any, her name being unknown to the plaintiff, and if the said James Doyle be dead, his widow, devisees, heirs, and legal representatives, who are unknown to the plaintiff; Michael Doyle and his wife, if any, her name being unknown to the plaintiff, and if the said Michael Doyle be dead, his widow, devisees, heirs, and legal representatives, who are unknown to the plaintiff; Margaret Doyle and her husband, if any, his name being unknown to the plaintiff, and if the said Margaret Doyle be dead, her widower, devisees, heirs and legal representatives, who are unknown to the plaintiff, the brothers and sisters, if any, of Jeshurun Hoyt, deceased, (the name "Jeshurun" being fictitious, his real Christian name being unknown to the plaintiff,) who are unknown to the plaintiff, or if any of said brothers and sisters be dead, their descendants, who are unknown to the plaintiff and Henry T. Nugent as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of Joseph A. Hoyt, deceased, and all unknown persons, the unknown heirs of said Joseph A. Hoyt, deceased, and all unknown persons having any interest in, or lien upon, the interests of said unknown heirs, and the wives, widows, husbands, and widowers of any of the above-mentioned unknown parties, all of whom are unknown to the plaintiff, and all unknown persons who have or claim any interest or estate in the premises described in the complaint in this action, as successors in interest of said Joseph A. Hoyt, deceased, or who have or claim any lien, or right of dower, or curtesy affecting the estate of any such successors in interest:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Francis M. Scott, Justice of the Supreme Court, dated July 14th, 1903, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the County of New York.

Dated New York, July 18th, 1903.

EWING, WHITMAN & EWING, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

GREENE, BYRON W., JR.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BYRON W. GREENE, JR., late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. Ralph Burnett, No. 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November, 1903.—Dated New York, the 7th day of May, 1903. LETITIA H. GREENE, Administratrix. J. RALPH BURNETT, Attorney for Administratrix, 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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KLAUCK, CHRISTIANA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIANA KLAUCK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 322 West 43d St., in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of November, 1903, next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of May, 1903. CHARLES SCHADE, Executor. C. V. ODEN HUGHES, Attorney for Executor, 322 West 43d St., N. Y. City.

BASSFORD, MARY CATHERINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY CATHERINE BASSFORD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry K. Davis, No. 2649 Webster Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of May, 1903. EDWIN SHERER STORM, Executor. HENRY K. DAVIS, Attorney for Executor, 2649 Webster Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, New York City.

HELD, MARX S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARX S. HELD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Room 406, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of February, 1904, next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of July, 1903. HANNAH HELD, HARRY HELD, Executors. WILLIAM F. SCHOEN, Attorney for Executors, No. 32 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

The New York Times.

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MUNICIPAL REGENERATION.

The attention of the thoughtful reader whose civic pride is not dead within him and whose conscience has not been mummified and laid to rest in the constricting cerements of a partisanship which extinguishes patriotism is called to the series of articles now appearing in the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES entitled "Municipal Reform in Typical American Cities." In these articles will be told what has been attempted and accomplished in recent years in the redemption and regeneration of twelve or fifteen of the principal cities of the United States.

The tendency of municipal government to develop corruption is as pronounced as the tendency of milk to develop pathogenic bacteria. In one way or another the end and aim of every political machine is "graft," but in no American city was there ever, or will there ever be, a time when the forces allied for corruption—the local "organized conspiracy of public plunder," whether called Tammany Hall or known by some other name—could carry an election or retain power when an awakening of the public conscience and a revival of civic pride have led to a demand for reform, and when those with nothing to gain from bad government and the dishonest manipulation of the public revenues united with earnest purpose to suppress them. We have seen this repeatedly in New York, and the wholesome forces which have been intermittently regenerative here may be seen at work with varying but uniformly encouraging results in other cities. The purpose of the series of articles to which we call attention is to show what has been accomplished elsewhere through the employment of the available agencies of municipal reform.

The first of this valuable series appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday, Sunday, Aug. 16. It was by Mr. R. B. PEATTIE, a citizen and representative journalist of Chicago, and described the means by which, since 1896, the government of that city has been purified and elevated in every department. The most instructive feature of that fascinating narrative is its recognition of the apparently enduring control of local elections by the independent vote which no party organization can capture or even definitely estimate. Measures of municipal reform never emanate from the political machines. Promises may, and frequently do, but it is the science of machine politics to "keep the word of promise to the ear and break it to the hope." The effort of the two nominally opposed but really very closely allied party machines in New York to discourage political independence in local issues, on the plea of party fealty in National elections, or insistence upon the impracticability of effective reform from independent action, or any one of a dozen specious arguments, should not deceive the most credulous. Whenever they have been listened to New York has been surrendered to Tammany to be looted. The safety of this imperial city is and will ever remain in the independent vote, which neither machine can count or control. As it swells or shrinks reform becomes a practical fact or a nebulous hope.

The second article of the series, which appears in our issue of to-day, is by Mr. E. R. KRANICH. It tells the story of Detroit, and is full of interest by reason of the novel expedients in municipal government introduced by the picturesque PINGREE and the magnitude and gravity of the local problems still unsolved. It is impossible at this writing to give the order of those which will follow. They will include authoritative articles by the best-informed writers accessible on municipal government in Philadelphia, where the successor to the impossible ASHBRIDGE has still to show his hand; Washington, where the government is by commissions, with no responsibility to the people; Toledo, where the Socialistic experiments of "SAM" JONES have attracted so much attention; Cleveland, where the struggle of the people against the corporations has waxed hottest; Minneapolis, whose late Mayor, the astounding AMES, is now in prison; New Orleans, with its peculiar local problems and grave physical conditions exigently demanding remedy; St. Louis, where the effective work of Public Prosecutor FOLK is still fresh in the public mind; Pittsburg, which successive Legislatures dominated by Senator QUAY have done all that was possible to surrender to the purposes of the "graft"; Baltimore, Cincinnati, and Portland, Oregon, each presenting conditions peculiar to itself, as well as many common to all municipalities. The citizen of New York who is in doubt as to his duty this Fall or who seeks a reason for the faith that is in him, will recognize the timeliness of this National review of efforts at municipal regeneration and find therein much to interest and instruct him.

THE LAW'S DELAYS IN MISSOURI.

Somehow or other the impression has unfortunately been allowed to get abroad, and possibly has been supported by a ribald, irreverent, and partisan press, that a Democratic State Convention in Missouri, of a really representative character, could not be held this year unless it were called to be held in a penal institution. The injustice as well as inaccuracy of this annoying suggestion is very plainly pointed out by The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, which is not habitually frivolous and which does not feel obliged to make excuses for delinquent Missouri Democrats.

The prisons of Missouri are not crowded by "boodlers," Democratic or otherwise. A certain number of recklessly speculative persons, the victims of District Attorney FOLK's energy as a prosecutor, are headed in the direction of prisons, but as a melancholy matter of fact, although Mr. FOLK has secured the conviction of nineteen rapacious "boodlers," not one of them is in prison. Every case that has gone to a jury has resulted in a conviction. The juries do not seem to have had any difficulty in determining where the accused persons belonged. But in every case of conviction a retrial has been ordered, after an appeal to the Supreme Court.

The first Missouri "boodler" was convicted March 27, 1902. The appeal was made promptly, and in one case there have since been two retrials. On the first retrial the jury disagreed, owing, presumably, to confusing instructions from the bench. On the second retrial, before Judge DOUGLASS, the heads of the jurymen were not muddled, as they had been on the first retrial. Judge DOUGLASS told the jury, when the counsel for the "boodler" insisted—as he had on the retrial resulting in a disagreement—that in order to be criminally guilty of a deal the accused person must be shown to have visual knowledge of the deal, that eyesight alone need not be depended upon to discover a man's criminality in a penitentiary degree.

The jury was edified and encouraged by this sort of instruction, and immediately fixed the term of years H. A. FAULKNER should be segregated from honest Missouri. To FAULKNER and the other waiting "boodlers" the shock was a severe one. At a distance there seems to be nothing in the way of administering justice to these bribers and perjurors but the common idleness of courts in Summer.

The Globe-Democrat admits that there is widespread skepticism in Missouri concerning the probability that any one of the convicted "boodlers" will ever reach prison. The invariable condemnatory action of the juries would indicate that the facts against the "boodlers" were so strong as to make specious arguments for the defense useless. The disinterested public has approved. It is to be hoped that the inference that all is not right with the courts is inspired by anxiety rather than a deficiency of judicial rectitude, and that the convicted "boodlers" awaiting retrial are only postponing the day of their arrival in prison.

THE YACHT COURSE PATROL.

There may be some persons who are still in doubt about how much or how little Reliance is to beat Shamrock III. in the series of races to begin next Thursday, but there ought to be no one to entertain the fear that the two yachts, in striving to win, may be interfered with by some eager, stupid, or unconscious wandering private yacht or public excursion boat, and the contestants and spectators be put to the trouble and annoyance of trying it over again after a disagreeable controversy.

The employment of the Revenue Cutter Service, and the use of the rules prepared under the careful supervision of Capt. C. F. SHOEMAKER, the head of that service, give assurance that there will be no obstruction of the courses marked out from day to day for the boats to sail. With eight of the best available cutters as a police fleet, supplemented by as many private steam yachts as may elect to share the police authority conferred upon the Revenue Cutter Service by law, each volunteer police yacht to be temporarily under the command of an officer of the revenue marine, the cutters sailing under discipline similar to that of the navy, and armed with the authority to impose immediate and expensive penalties for disregard of warnings from the commander of the patrol, there is every reason for expecting and believing that the course will be maintained as sacredly as the most anxious person could desire. There has never been any anxiety about malicious intrusion or interference. The spirit of fair play is strong enough in itself to police the course, but the eagerness of the crowd on an excursion boat to get a front place might easily prove a calamitous emotion if it were not restrained by the judgment of men of experience exerted to make interference impossible or to lose standing in their profession besides incurring blistering public censure.

The police patrol provided by the revenue cutters will not be a fleet of eight or more smart excursion boats supplied with hampers of luncheon and wine and tobacco at the expense of the Government. If Secretary SHAW or Collector STRANAHAN or any other public officer with authority to do it asks certain privileged persons to go aboard the Gresham, the Tuscarora, or the Algonquin, in order to see the races to advantage, and the guests neglect to provide themselves with food and drink in advance, they must either go hungry or eat their luncheon at the expense of the officers of the cutter on which they may chance to be given "shiproom." There is no entertainment fund for the Revenue Cutter Service any more than there is for the navy, and there is no more provision for gratuitously feeding Secretary SHAW than there is for the most inconspicuous private citizen who may be favored with an invitation to witness the yacht race from the deck of a revenue cutter.

The object sought to be attained by imposing upon the Revenue Cutter Service the duty of policing the yacht courses is not to give superior excursion facilities at little or no expense to a few privileged persons, but to assure to the rival vessels the indispensable guarantee of a right of way unobstructed from start to finish. That assurance is made as positive as possible by the imposition of the task upon the Revenue Cutter Service, and those who have had opportunity to become acquainted with the admirable efficiency of the men of that service in the performance of that duty anticipate with satisfaction the praises that will be lavished upon them after the contests have decided whether Sir THOMAS LIPTON or the New York Yacht Club has the better boat.

"THE LAW AND THE MOB SPIRIT."

It is not without significance that the proceedings of the Chautauqua Assembly should this year be so largely devoted to discussions of the causes and the cures of the prevailing lawlessness in the United States. The subject has been made not only "actual" and sensational, but important and urgent by the recent outbreak of lynchings. Of hardly less importance and of equal urgency is the lawless disposition which has been fostered and promoted by certain "labor leaders" in the supposed interest of the organization of labor. This was the theme of Mr. PARRY, the President of the National Manufacturers' Association, in the paper upon which we have already commented. It was in part the theme of Judge WOODWARD in the important address which he delivered Saturday and which he entitled "The Law and the Mob Spirit."

This is a valuable contribution to the discussion. Upon the whole, Judge WOODWARD's words are well weighed and wise. No one has set forth more weightily the disastrous social and political effects of yielding to the murderous instinct by a mob or of any condonation of that spirit after the mob has had its bloody way. It is true that the "social compact" under which free government exists is broken when these things occur and go unpunished. It is true, as Judge WOODWARD puts it, that

> When this great mutual covenant is broken; when the parties to this high contract stand indifferent or participate red-handed in the crime of taking the life, the liberty, or the property of a fellow-covenanter, without reference to the law of the land, there is an end of the security for which we enter into a state of society, and the time is not far distant when the people, distressed and harassed by the lawlessness of the many, will welcome a Government which, while giving less of liberty, will give more of protection.

We know of no clearer or more cogent exposition of the disastrous consequences which must ensue from lawlessness, whether it be committed in the name of outraged humanity, as in the lynchings, or in the name of the organization of labor, as in the outrages of the strikes, than that contained in this address.

All this is admirably put, and it behooves good citizens to ponder it. That part of the address which is least satisfactory is that in which Judge WOODWARD utterly disclaims for the courts any share of responsibility for that popular impatience with "due process of law" which accounts for so many acts of lawlessness, and scolds the newspaper press for trying to fix upon them some share of this responsibility. We quite agree that the due and legal punishment of crime is far more exemplary than any assumption of the functions of a court by a mob can possibly be. The regular trial, conviction, and sentence and execution of the Chicago Anarchists, for example, was immeasurably more impressive than would have been the uprising against them of a counter-mob, moved, if we should analyze it, by much the same passions as the mob it pursued, to vindicate law and order by a recourse on its own part to anarchy. But to say this is by no means to say, as Judge WOODWARD says, that everything is for the best in the best of all possible systems of jurisprudence. "Raw haste" in the administration of justice is by no means to be desired. But delay also may be protracted until it becomes intolerable. It is idle to deny that a criminal who can command the zeal of a clever practitioner in assisting him to evade the consequences of his crime is in a better position than one whom the court will indeed assign able counsel to defend, but by whom these counsel will consider that they have done their full duty when they have secured for him a fair trial, and will hunt for no pretexts of delay after the verdict has been rendered. We can see no remedy for this inequality, which proceeds from principles inherent in human nature, excepting the stern refusal of Judges to allow their courts to be used for the delay or evasion of justice. But, as a matter of fact, what a rich murderer now sees before him is not the electric chair in the immediate foreground, but only at the end of a vista dwindling down through months and years, and broken, on either side, by many loopholes of possible escape. If it be said that these delays are necessary to the due administration of justice, we can simply point to what we suppose is the admitted fact that the interval between crime and execution is, in general, longer in the United States than in any other civilized country. And, in civil cases, will anybody maintain that a system under which three years is the normal interval between the bringing of a suit and its trial, as is now the case in this judicial department, is a system favorable to the administration of justice? While we very cordially concur in the rest of Judge WOODWARD's address, we are bound to say that it seems to be incumbent upon the Judges to devise or suggest some remedy for the admitted evils in the administration of justice, and that the cheerful attitude of Dr. Pangloss is not that which it is most becoming for a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of New York to take at the present time.

SUBWAY EXCAVATIONS.

The action of the Rapid Transit Commission relative to the proposed Broadway tunnel, on motion of Acting President STARIN, was entirely proper and reasonable. It should not, however, be misinterpreted. It does not represent either a sudden change of heart or what our Presbyterian friends would call a "growth in grace." No discussion of the motion was necessary, for the reason that it was acceptable to every member of the commission. The tendency of progress in local tunnel building is steadily in the direction pointed out by the resolution of Mr. STARIN:

> That the Engineer in Chief of this commission be and he is hereby directed to make careful inquiry and report without delay as to every new method in the direction indicated, to the end that all future construction be conducted either by "drifting in" from the side streets or by the erection of such superstructural supports as will prevent, as far as possible, interference with the surface of the thoroughfares through which the necessary subways are to pass.

In Contract No. 1, which covered the sections of the subway already in hand or finished, it would have been impracticable to impose the conditions and restrictions which would have made the inconvenience much less than it has been. Considerable latitude was necessarily given the contractor and his subcontractors in carrying out the work as economically as possible. That in some instances they have taken an unfair advantage of this latitude and obstructed streets more seriously and for longer periods than was necessary, is no doubt true. From this fact the Rapid Transit Commission had already gained the experience to which Mr. STARIN's preamble refers. In Contract No. 2 much more stringent conditions were imposed than could have been introduced into Contract No. 1, and the control retained by the Rapid Transit Commission through its Chief Engineer over the conduct of the work is very nearly absolute. When Contract No. 3 is ready for letting, the conditions will have still further changed to the public advantage. These facts are well known to and perfectly understood by the members of the commission. They are men of large intelligence and great capacity, who have discharged their grave public responsibilities with exceptional fidelity.

It may safely be assumed that if a method of constructing the proposed spur from Union Square to Forty-second Street cannot be found which will meet the approval of those now opposing the open cut, this spur will not be built. As we have shown, there are a great many good reasons why it should not be built to the exclusion or postponement of the more useful Seventh Avenue subway.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—An automobilist who is evidently in doubt—as well he may be—as to whether he rides or drives when engaged in the new form of locomotion, seeks light on this difficult and delicate question. "Why is it," he asks, "considered incorrect to speak of 'riding' in a vehicle, when no one really 'drives' except the person who holds the reins? Is it not 'riding' to be carried in a car, a boat, a balloon, or an automobile, and why not in a carriage? Must one necessarily be on the back of a beast to 'ride'?" The answer, we should say, is that anybody who chooses to do so has all the right he needs for trying to establish an arbitrary distinction between "ride" and "drive," and that, if he gets enough people to fall in with the usage he likes it will in time receive the recognition of the dictionary makers and become "proper." The attempt to restrict "riding" to that done on the backs of horses, as opposed to the "driving" done from a vehicle behind them, has been in progress for some years, but it has succeeded only among those who take the use of horses very seriously and have little else to think about. The vast majority of those who speak English use the two words practically as synonyms when a carriage is involved, and "riding" rather oftener than "driving." The man on horseback, however, always, "rides," whether he is or isn't fussy about the terms, which gives something of an excuse for drawing a hard and fast line. Some keepers of livery stables, it is said, take it that a patron who indicates a desire to take a "ride" expects a driver to be supplied as well as a horse and carriage, while he indicates the intention of holding the reins himself if the announced purpose is to "take a drive." That introduces another complication in the problem. Not much light is to be derived from the history of the two words, as both are older than either the riding or driving of horses as now understood. "Drive" seems originally to have implied more of activity than "ride," but the difference even in that respect has always been slight, and both of the words have such a multiplicity of meanings that the task of giving definiteness to either of them is almost hopeless—and it's getting harder every day. Our own impression is that the automobilist both rides in his machine and drives it, and that what he does can be named according to individual taste or convenience—so long as he obeys the speed laws.

—With Vesuvius in a state of unrest that changes into something very much like a measurable probability what has for centuries been the possibility that Naples will suffer the fate of Pompeii, it is no wonder that the Neapolitans are in a state of alarmed excitement, and that the local authorities, municipal and clerical, find it difficult to prevent a panic flight from the menaced city. With the fate of St. Pierre so fresh in memory, it is a little remarkable that these authorities have the courage to assume the responsibility involved in denying the imminence of the danger and advising calmness and inactivity. That is exactly what was done in Martinique by the same classes, when the chances of a great disaster were much smaller, and success then in quieting the popular fears resulted in an appalling and wholly unnecessary loss of life. As a matter of fact, the most ignorant negro in St. Pierre knew as much about what Mont Pelée was going to do as was known by the Bishop, the Mayor, and the local scientists, and in that case it happened that the people who were afraid were right and the others wrong. The conditions are the same at Naples, and if Vesuvius did take a notion to blow its head off or the contents of its lava reservoirs out, between two days, the wise and the eminent who are now preaching the waiting policy would—well, in all probability they wouldn't have an opportunity to regret their course, but they would get a most uncomfortable place in history. That, however, is only one side of the situation. Naples has been threatened with destruction before, and has always escaped with a fright. The chances are large that nothing serious will happen now, and certainly a wholesale desertion of the city would be very bad for business, and the inhabitants of a volcanic region cannot afford to be nervous.

—Considering the sort of care that paper money is likely to receive from a large majority of the inhabitants of the Philippines, it does seem as if it would have been wiser as well as safer to provide them with "hard cash" exclusively. A silver certificate that has long circulated in the native quarter of Manila, or has made a few extensive trips through the interior, will be very interesting, indeed, as a microbe preserve, but as a thing to handle or put in a pocket it will have its marked disadvantages for anybody not enthusiastically devoted to biological investigation. Perhaps, however, the insular authorities think that as the wilder natives are not accustomed to possess a sum as large as two pesos, the amount of the smallest certificate, therefore the danger is not great, but, with the prosperity which we are going to give the islands, that protection will disappear, and certainly for some time to come paper money in the Philippines is bound to be little less obnoxious to civilized sight or touch than is that of Canada in the provinces devoted to the fishing industry.

—To us New Yorkers yearning for shaded streets and disputing about the possibility of co-ordinating trees with impervious pavements, The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune announces with a slightly superior air that all we need to do is to come out there and learn a thing or two about urban arboriculture. "The experience of Cincinnati," it says, "where there is less science, perhaps, but more good, hard common sense than in classic New Haven or in haughty New York, shows that there can be asphalt and brick pavements and cement or concrete sidewalks and trees. And the trees, while leaving every Spring, give no sign of leaving for good because the city has provided the best of streets and sidewalks and keeps them in fit condition. A plain, substantial and cheap grating placed around the base of trees in cities allows the water to go down, the sap to run up, the buds to swell, the leaves to come, the roots to expand and the tree to become a thing of beauty and a joy to Cincinnatians and the strangers within the gates of the Queen City. It may not be so easy to preserve shade trees in cities since the introduction of brick and asphalt and granite and concrete. But it is thoroughly practicable and sufficiently easy to make it criminal on the part of municipalities to sit down by the wayside and cry over the passing of shade trees, when the trees need only reasonable invitation to remain. The City Beautiful cannot be the City Beautiful without trees along the sidewalks, and if New York and New Haven will but send out a committee of investigation a sight of Fountain Square will be laid before it, and the committee will go home convinced that Cincinnati is saving her sidewalk trees without great difficulty." The remedy for our troubles is certainly easy—according to The Commercial Tribune. New York isn't too proud to learn from Cincinnati, however it may be with New Haven, but that grate scheme is not exactly novel. We have heard of it before; we have even tried it, and with very little success.

NUGGETS.

Had Had Many Places.

Mr. Newsubb (trying to engage cook)—E—r, have you ever worked out of the city?

Miss De Laney—Hov I? There ain't a conductor on a suburban thrain runnin' out av this town that I can't call by his fur'rst name!—Brooklyn Life.

Not the Kind He Wanted.

"If you're so hard up," said the easy mark, who was temporarily unable to extend the accommodation asked, "why don't you borrow some money from Titefist?"

"Heavens, no!" exclaimed the other. "Why, he always expects to be paid back."—Chicago Post.

Thwarted Her.

"If Mrs. Bounderby was so delightfully situated why did she leave home?"

"She left home for the same reason that so many other women leave home during the Summer time."

"For rest and recreation?"

"No, indeed. To visit some women who would otherwise visit her."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Harmony Was in Danger.

"I have here," began the Chairman of the political caucus, "some charges against this organization which—"

His voice was overwhelmed by the rumble of rising indignation. When the noise subsided he continued:

"Which I will refer to the Treasurer. They're for hall rent and light."

And harmony continued to reign.—Baltimore American.

He Came Down by Telegraph.

Backenforth—What! Haven't you gone to the Beach yet?

Staytome—No, I'm not going.

Backenforth—I hope you didn't misunderstand your wife's message. As I told you this morning, she asked me to say to you: "Come down at once."

Staytome—I attended to that by telegraph. She meant: "Come down with the hundred" she wrote for several days ago.—Philadelphia Press.

MY FAITHFUL LOOKING GLASS.

Lowell Otus Reese in Leslie's Weekly.

When I've watched the long night changing
from the gloomy to the gray,
And the early streaks of morning o'er the
Eastern hilltops play;
When, all haggard, broken, old, I seek my
long-neglected bed
With a thumping in my bosom and an
aching in my head,
Then I feel a vague uneasiness that thrills
me as I pass
Where the warning gazes at me from my
faithful looking glass.

When upon my solar plexus Fate has landed
with a thud
And Adversity has trampled me low down
into the mud,
Then I gaze into my mirror and a lot of
comfort get
Just to see that bless creation! I'm a trifle
healthy yet.
And I smooth the wrinkles woven by the
troubles that harass
As I pause and gaze a while into my faithful
looking glass.

When I've strived night and day along the
pathway of the years,
Building riches for myself out of a brother's
groans and tears;
When my character is written in each cruel
curve and line,
And my soul is long a stranger to a ray of
God's sunshine,
All the wealth I've given life and health
and honor to amass
Turns to ashes of repentance in my faithful
looking glass.

On my wall it hangs—a monitor that never
flatters me—
Never passes o'er a crowfoot with some
gentle sophistry;
I may break a jest with Fortune, I may
flout the coming Death,
I may swear my heart is lighter than the
Summer breeze's breath;
But all vanities and follies I have cherished
long, alas!
Change to sorrow when I view them in my
faithful looking glass!

MUNICIPAL REFORM IN TYPICAL AMERICAN CITIES

II.—THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION IN DETROIT.

DETROIT, Aug. 12.—Detroit is feeling the prevalent wave of reform in city affairs. A Grand Jury is now in session, probing charges of ill-doing in the Department of Public Works, in the School Board, and in other departments of the Michigan metropolis, with the indication that several indictments will be forthcoming when the work of the inquisitors is closed.

The experience of those who have worked for pure government in this city during the past ten years has shown that it makes little difference whether officials are elected or appointed, or whether appointments were made by city officials or through State agencies. Aldermen and School Inspectors elected by the people, Coroners elected by the same agency, Commissioners pushed into city offices by the Legislature, and clerks appointed by Judges have alike gone wrong, but it must be said of this city that there is no record of any Mayor ever having been accused of misapplying public funds or accepting bribes. Nevertheless, Mexico's population was increased by several Detroit officials' sudden removal.

Probably the most interesting chapter of reform in the affairs of this city was furnished by Hazen S. Pingree when he was Mayor. When the "Potato Mayor" first took office as Detroit's Executive in 1890 affairs were in bad shape. There was a ring of sewer contractors who were bleeding the city; wretched paving was being furnished at high prices; enormous figures were being paid for very poor street lighting, and there was a gang in the Council which demanded its rake-off on every contract that was put through. The old horse-car service was bad, and the city had a general reputation that advertised it as a poor place to live or do business in.

Pingree began by appointing a Board of Public Works with energy and honesty. The sewer ring was broken up; pavements with concrete foundations were laid, and the street car company was forced to lay heavy grooved rails in spite of the protests of its officers. The gas company was operating under two different franchises, the one for the western side of the city permitting a higher charge for gas than that for the east side. The company, however, was charging the higher rate all over the city. Pingree lived on the east side, and he went to the company's office and offered pay for the current month's gas at the lower rate prescribed in the ordinance. The company tried to shut off his gas, but he began suit and won, with the result that all the other gas users on the east side got the benefit of Pingree's private suit. But Pingree did not stop his fight there. The company wanted to connect its mains so as to make one system of pipes, but when it attempted to do this, the Mayor ordered out his Public Works gangs, and in the street fight which followed the gas company forces were routed. The company then asked for a new franchise, which was granted, but at rates about 25 per cent. lower than before.

PINGREE'S SPECTACULAR METHODS.

Pingree loved the spectacular, and in two instances at least his dramatic methods secured the end he was seeking. In 1893 he secured the passage through the Legislature of an act permitting the city to establish a municipal lighting plant, but it remained for the Common Council to authorize the issue of bonds necessary to build such an institution. The "boodle" element in the Council were obstinate, and Pingree began by "jollying" them, taking nearly all of the Aldermen to Chicago, Allegheny, Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, and other cities to study municipal affairs. It was noteworthy that at this time some of the so-called better element of the city opposed him, declaring that the expense of this trip was unwarranted. When the party returned to Detroit it was found that the lighting company which was then furnishing street light and which was asking for a new three-year contract, had a number of the Aldermen under control. Pingree put up a "plant," and on the night when the Council was to vote on the question of issuing the bonds for a public lighting plant the Mayor ascended the rostrum, and waving aloft a two-hundred-dollar roll of money, said:

"This money was just handed to me by an Alderman, who got it from the manager of the lighting company, who wanted to buy his vote against this bonding proposition."

Of course, Pingree's announcement produced a decided sensation, and there was no more trouble about issuing the bonds. A city lighting plant was thus established, which has been in operation since 1895, and which reduced the cost of lighting by many thousands a year, while it gave the city better light than had ever been given under the contract system. Accidents have been almost unknown on the city plant, while the killing of men was frequent on the private wires because of the cheapness of construction.

The manager of the electric lighting company who was accused of trying to bribe the Aldermen was arrested. He was discharged on account of lack of testimony, but he was never again a factor in the letting of any public contract.

Pingree's attack on the "boodling" School Inspectors was just as dramatic but more effective in bringing to punishment the guilty ones. At a meeting of the School Board, when a certain furniture contract was considered, Pingree appeared with police officers armed with warrants for the arrest of three Inspectors, and they were taken out of their seats to the lock-up. When they were released on bail one of them fled to Mexico, where he still lingers. Another committed suicide after being convicted, and the third escaped through a technicality.

The evidence against these School Inspectors was obtained by Pingree in this way: He learned the place where the School Inspectors and the agent of a furniture company were in the habit of meeting, and witnesses were stationed at a stovepipe leading into the room, the proposition made and accepted being thus detected.

ALDERMAN CHANGED HIS VOTE.

Pingree sometimes made use of evidence against dishonest officials to gain his ends. He started a movement to bring about lower telephone rates, and a number of his friends organized a new company for that purpose. The "boodling" crowd in the Council had determined that they would give the proposed new franchise just enough votes to prevent its passage, in order that its friends might believe it worth their while to pay something for the grant. Pingree learned of this plan, and, calling one of the Aldermen into the corridor, said:

"You know that I know about some of your boodling transactions, and if you don't do as I say you will be arrested. You go back and vote against this ordinance as you agreed, but before the vote is announced change your vote to an affirmative."

The frightened Alderman did as he was told, and his one vote carried the franchise through, the other "boodlers" not having time to recover from their surprise before the vote was announced.

Pingree's use of questionable instruments was further illustrated in one of the phases of the long fight he made against the Citizens' Street Car Company. When, in 1894, a new company was formed to parallel the lines of the old company, Pingree encouraged the new concern, as it proposed to give eight tickets for a quarter, while the established rate was 5 cents. The men who financed the new company found it necessary to use money in the Council, and Pingree knew it, but he never made any effort to bring to punishment either the street car men or the Aldermen who took the bribes.

While this new street car franchise gave the city practically three-cent fares on some of its lines, competition under it did not last very long, as the new concern was bought up, and all the lines are now under one head, known as the Detroit United Railway. Pingree's most noted failure in public life was his effort to have the city buy up this plant in 1899 for $15,000,000.

When, in 1895, a new County Building was to be erected, and it was charged that there was a big rake-off in a contract for red sandstone for the building, Pingree and the Prosecuting Attorney brought Supervisors into Pingree's office and quizzed them about the deal, with the result that red stone was rejected, but it is asserted that there was just as much money for Supervisors in the contract for the granite and gray sandstone of which the building is constructed.

In 1896, after Pingree had been elected Governor, but while he was still acting as Mayor, he inspected some pavement laid under the supervision of Commissioner D. W. H. Moreland, whom Pingree appointed. It was, it was declared, found that not as much concrete had been used as was required by the specifications. An investigation was begun by the Council, but the charge was not sustained. One of the results of this matter was that Moreland began a suit to have Pingree ousted as Mayor, on the ground that he could not be Mayor and Governor of Michigan at the same time. The courts held that Moreland was right, and Pingree was deposed as Mayor.

PINGREE'S FRIENDS CONVICTED.

Pingree's saddest experience with "boodlers" was caused by members of his own political family. Toward the latter end of his second term as Governor it was alleged that two members of the State Military Board, together with Eli R. Sutton, a young man who was a great friend of Pingree, had worked a deal in regard to some clothing for the State's troops through which they had netted about $20,000. A Grand Jury was called and the three men were indicted. Gens. White and Marsh were convicted, but Sutton was acquitted. Pingree stood by his friends, regarding the whole matter as an effort to hurt him, and as soon as White and Marsh had entered the State Prison they were pardoned. After Pingree's death Sutton was accused of perjury, and he escaped to Mexico, where he is now in the employ of a railroad, no effort being made to bring him back to Michigan. It is thought that this scandal did much to bring Pingree to his death.

D. W. H. Moreland, the man who began proceedings to have Pingree ousted as Mayor, is now causing a hubbub over municipal matters. Moreland ran the Public Works Department with a high hand. His principal political supporter was T. J. Navin, who served a term in the penitentiary for a criminal deal when he was Mayor of Adrian. Navin had an ambition to be the head of a Tammany organization in Detroit, and dictated most of the appointments under Moreland.

Mayor Maybury, who succeeded Pingree, knew of nothing wrong and held up Detroit as a clean city, but the Municipal League, an organization of citizens whose object is to purify local government, became active. One of its members, C. A. Black, who is a capitalist and well-known business man, was elected Alderman in the First Ward and at his own expense he began an investigation of the way pavements were being laid. His experts found the pavements in miserable shape and that concrete foundations laid last year were made of poor material. Street-sweeping funds were depleted and overdrawn early in the year, and other suspicious circumstances were found.

The Common Council ordered an investigation, in the midst of which Commissioner Moreland ran away to Mexico. Strangely, his attorney, Allan H. Frazer, is the same man who was Prosecuting Attorney when Pingree investigated the red stone deal. Moreland ran away without the knowledge of Frazer, and when the latter learned where he had gone Frazer went to Mexico and brought his client back.

The Council removed Moreland from office, and Mayor Maybury appointed as his successor William H. Maybury, the Mayor's cousin, who is making contractors do their work as required by the specifications.

Though nothing criminal was brought out in the Council investigation of the Public Works Department, there were such strong suspicions that the Circuit Court ordered a Grand Jury drawn, and twenty-two of Detroit's best business men are now investigating in secret.

Charges have also been made that School Board contracts are a source of profit to some of the present School Inspectors, and that teachers in the schools have been made to give part of their salaries to these officials. The Grand Jury will investigate these matters, and also some stories of "boodling" in suburban towns.

Good work is done in Detroit by the Municipal League. This body came into existence several years ago, but its name at that time was the Good Government League, and this proved a detriment, as the body was dubbed "the goo-goos," and a prejudice against it arose among the ordinary classes of voters. Since the name was changed the members, having more experience of practical politics, have done better work. Before every election they have committees investigate the records of candidates for nominations, and they make recommendations to the voters, which, while they are not always adopted, still have considerable weight, especially in wards where the foreign element is not strong.

Mayor Maybury has a long record in office, but he has never been a potent factor in ferreting out crooked work. While he is usually on the side of right as he sees it, yet he is not prone to criticise the acts of fellow-officers or of his appointees.

E. R. KRANICH.

New Dominican House of Studies.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Mgr. Falconio, Apostolic Delegate to the United States, to-day laid the cornerstone of the Dominican House of Studies at Brookland, D. C., and formally launched the construction of another adjunct to the Catholic University of America. The monastery will be a beautiful building in pure Gothic style. The higher studies for Dominican students will be transferred from St. Joseph's House of Studies at Somerset, Ohio, to the new monastery, and the latter will be the post-graduate school of the order.

John W. Gates's Health Improving.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 16.—John W. Gates, who for several days has been ill at his cottage at the United States Hotel, was again able this afternoon to enjoy a brief airing on his cottage piazza. He appears to be making progress in the direction of health.

RUSSIA'S PLANS IN KOREA

Tactics Used Similar to Those Which Succeeded in China.

M. Pavloff Opposes the Opening of Wiju, While Japan Insists That the Port Be Opened.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Cabling from Seoul, the Peking correspondent of The Times describes the situation in Korea, which country, he says, is destined to be the field where the great problem of Japanese or Russian supremacy in the Far East will be solved. Korea is very anxious, fearing that her independence will be gravely menaced whatever may be the issue.

The correspondent says the extension of Russian activity from Manchuria to Korea is most ominous. Russia is acting under the agreement of August, 1896, giving her a secure foothold on the Korean side of the Yalu, to dominate the two great waterways separating Korea from Manchuria. But her activity is not confined to the frontier. The Russians, who contemplate building a strategic railway from Liao-Yang to the Yalu River, foresee that in time they will be able to extend it through Wiju to Seoul. Therefore, to prepare the way, they have adopted tactics which have proved successful in China.

In February last the Russian Chargé at Seoul applied on behalf of Baron Gunsburg, a Russian Government agent, for a concession to build this railway. Korea replied that it was impossible, as the work had been undertaken by the Korean Government. The Russian Chargé rejoined by extending the significance of the reply, expressing satisfaction at the assurance that the railway would always remain in the hands of Korea. Russia thus hopes to prevent the railway from ever falling into the hands of the Japanese.

The negotiations for the opening of Wiju to foreign trade have been suspended. M. Pavloff, the Russian Minister to Korea, opposes the opening of the port, giving the following three reasons and suppressing the main reason: First, that the Manchurian question is not settled. Second, that the opening would mean another Japanese settlement. Third, that the opening of a port on the Korean side of the Yalu would involve the corresponding opening of a port on the Manchurian side of the river.

The Japanese Minister in his latest dispatch insists that if Korea persists in her refusal to open Wiju, Japan will regard the port as already opened.

The reports of a great influx of Japanese into Korea are incorrect. The total number of Japanese in the country is under 40,000. Japan, however, retains her commercial predominance in Korea.

A comprehensive plan of lighthouse installation is progressing. The Korean coast is more indented than that of Norway, and has hitherto been entirely unlit. Now eight lighthouses have been completed and twenty-five more are contemplated.

The reports that Korea is starting a navy are absurd. They originated in the recent purchase by the Emperor of a venerable, discarded tramp steamer, which has been painted like a man-of-war and stationed at Chemulpo as a saluting ship.

FEAR VICEROY ALEXIEFF.

Japanese Said to Regard Him as Their Ablest and Most Bitter Enemy.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—According to a Tokio dispatch to The Daily Mail, the Japanese consider Vice Admiral Alexieff, the new Russian Viceroy of the Amur territory and Kwang-Tung Province, their ablest and most bitter enemy.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 16.—The press here unanimously dilates on the magnitude of the powers conferred on Viceroy Alexieff as even exceeding the authority conferred on the Governor General of the Caucasus during an insurrection, and explains the difference as being due to international complications.

The newspapers agree that the innovation strengthens the Russian position in the Far East and renders immediate action on the spot an easier matter.

THE BERLIOZ CENTENARY.

A Statue of the Composer Unveiled at Grenoble.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says a statue of Berlioz was unveiled at Grenoble on Saturday in connection with the fêtes celebrating the centenary of the composer's birth.

A large gathering was present, including many representatives of foreign countries.

"THE BEAR AND THE WHALE."

German Paper Gets Metaphors Mixed in Speaking of Them.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The constitution of a Russian Viceroyalty in the Far East, says the Berlin correspondent of The Times, leads the German press to harp on its favorite theme of the antagonism between Great Britain and Russia throughout Asia, which it calls the struggle between "the Bear and the Whale."

The use of this stock metaphor occasionally leads to incongruities. For instance, a leading journal recently spoke of the Bear and the Whale as "mining and counter-mining" against one another.

PLEHVE AND THE LABOR PARTY.

Confusion Follows His Efforts to Guide the Workingmen's Movement.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The Paris correspondent of The Times quotes an article in the European dealing with the Russian labor movement. The writer explains the manner in which M. de Plehve, the Minister of the Interior, through certain agents, tried to seize the guidance of the working class movement by the creation of an "independent labor party," which was to be used as a means of dividing the masses.

One of the first effects of this officially patronized agitation has been to create conflict and confusion between the provincial authorities and M. de Plehve's secret agents, who are strongly supported from St. Petersburg.

SEDITION IN TURKESTAN.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The Times's Russian correspondents quote an article in the Turkestan Gazette which states that seditious rumors are rife in the Province of Fergana concerning agitation among the natives and the alleged appearance of another Mohammedan religious leader who is inciting the population to insurrection.

At Namangan the Russian residents are arming themselves. Men are even afraid to go fishing except in large parties fully armed.

Eruption of Vesuvius Increases.

NAPLES, Aug. 16.—The eruption of Vesuvius somewhat increased to-day. The stream of lava flowing from the crater is divided into two branches. The longer reaches a distance of 2,600 feet in the direction of the village of Ottajano. The other is now 2,300 feet toward Pompeii. There is no immediate danger.

Lord Salisbury a Little Better.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The Marquis of Salisbury was reported slightly better to-day.

OPPOSE AMERICAN BISHOPS.

Filipino Clergy to Fight the Installation of Strangers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—It is known from official advices at the War Department that the policy of ordaining foreign Bishops, and especially American Bishops, for service in the Philippines will meet with stubborn opposition from the native clergy on the ground. The clergy have already begun to organize their opposition and threaten to take their protest against American Bishops to Rome. The Aglipay following who broke off from the Catholic dominating party sympathize with the Filipino clergy, and there may be a union of effort to avert the installing of the foreign Bishops.

The clergy are keeping their work secret, and it is expected they will resort to every power at their command to prevent the appointment generally of American Bishops. The independent friars, who still control the prerogatives connected with marriage and birth and the revenues attached to their churches, are most strenuous against the foreigners, and are likely to give the most trouble.

POPE AND THE PHILIPPINES.

Pius Discusses the Situation in the Islands with Archbishop Harty.

ROME, Aug. 16.—The Pope at 5 o'clock this afternoon received at a private audience in his apartment Archbishop Harty, who yesterday was consecrated Archbishop of Manila. He spoke with him at length about the situation in the Philippine Islands, showing himself fully conversant with the state of affairs there. Pius said the efforts of the clergy toward the pacification of the archipelago and the triumph of Catholicism always would receive the warmest support at Rome. He presented Archbishop Harty a beautiful episcopal pectoral cross.

Archbishop Harty then introduced to the Pontiff his secretary, Mgr. Fowler, and Father Donohue of Alabama, to both of whom the Pope addressed kind words.

LARGE TREASURY RECEIPTS.

First Fifteen Days of August Show Excess Over Same Period Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The figures of the first fifteen days of August show that the Treasury receipts were in excess of those of the corresponding days of last year, and that the collections from the principal revenue sources show no marked difference. In customs there was a falling off of only $500,000, and in internal revenue there was an increase of that amount. From these two sources the figures of the current month are $21,988,854, and for the same period of 1902, $21,968,231. The difference in the expenditures is $2,584,000 in favor of this month. Last year for the fifteen days of August there was a deficit of $2,444,000, while for the fifteen days ended yesterday there was a surplus of $3,675,284.

Taking the figures since July 1, the beginning of the current year, it is found that so far as the prosperity of the country is indicated by Treasury receipts there has been no check in prevailing conditions. The receipts from customs since July 1 aggregate $38,826,975, a decrease of $1,821,-382, compared with the same period of last year, and from internal revenue, $31,113,230, an increase of $849,488 over last year, reducing the difference between the receipts for the two periods from these two sources to $971,894. The receipts, however, from miscellaneous sources were $2,868,870 above those for last year, which is explained by the payment on Aug. 1 of $3,000,000 by the Central Pacific Railroad on account of its indebtedness.

The aggregate receipts since July 1 were $75,006,840, against $73,610,159, a matter of $1,396,681 in favor of this year. A decrease in disbursements of $4,445,379 in favor of this year makes the deficit $4,101,348, against $9,943,408 last year. On Aug. 15 the net cash balance was $204,989,568. It was $229,734,962 at the close of business yesterday, an increase of $25,000,000 in round numbers.

PHILIPPINE WEATHER BUREAU.

Report Printed of Its Work Since Its Establishment by the Jesuits in 1865.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Although the meteorological service of the Philippine Islands is probably the oldest established in the Far East, no full and comprehensive report of its operations has been available for public reference until that of its Director, the Rev. Fr. José Algué, S. J., for 1901-2 was published in two parts, including a report of the Secretary of the Weather Bureau on the establishment of the service, its development under the Spanish Government, and its reorganization under the present régime, and covering the period from 1865 to 1902. This report, in attractive form, has just been received by the Bureau of Insular Affairs, War Department, and bears evidence of careful preparation and compilation.

To the Jesuit order belongs the credit of having first recognized the importance of meteorological observation to the commercial and agricultural interests of the islanders and their neighbors. Under the enthusiastic direction of Fr. Federico Faura the justly famed Manila Observatory was installed in 1865 with the necessary instruments for its important work. The story of the increase of the facilities of the observatory and of its valuable instruments, added from time to time, is one to be read with interest, and the results obtained stand as a monument to the tireless energy of the savants who have directed it.

The usefulness of its workings began to be felt and appreciated in 1879, when the observatory began a series of wonderfully correct prognostications on the probable trajectory of typhoons. These, then novel predictions attracted considerable attention to the observatory, and from that time it has enjoyed an enviable reputation in the scientific world. The warnings sent out have been of benefit not only to the people of the Philippines, but have a recognized value to the inhabitants of adjacent countries similarly subject to the ravages of these terrific storms. Their importance to shipping interests cannot be overestimated.

UNITED ORTHODOX RABBIS.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—The first business session of the second annual convention of the United Orthodox Rabbis of America was held here to-day. Rabbi Yoffe of Brooklyn presided. The session was devoted to the discussion of the question of establishing separate schools for Jewish children. Among the other topics to be considered is the reconciliation of rites of marriage and divorce with American customs and laws.

In executive session to-night the convention appointed a special committee to draft a systematic method of teaching Jewish children. The committee is composed of Rabbis Rosen, New Haven; Leifschitz, Cincinnati; Israelic, Chelsea, Mass.; Brande and Epstein, Chicago; Feinstein, Portland, Me. Delegates from every section of the country and from Canada are in attendance.

BREWER ON LYNCH LAW

Supreme Court Justice Blames Law's Delay and Uncertainty.

Advocates Speedy Trial and No Appeal —Refers to Government's Protest Against Kishineff Atrocities.

Associate Justice David J. Brewer of the United States Supreme Court, in an article which he has contributed to Leslie's Weekly on the crime of lynching, says the increase and spread of the practice of unlawfully killing criminals are due largely to the delay and uncertainty in the conduct of trials and the frequency of reversals of verdicts by higher courts on purely technical grounds.

He advocates speedy hearings against suspects of those crimes that arouse the fury of citizens and create mobs and incite them to punish offenders with their own hands, and no appeals. In the course of his article Justice Brewer says:

"One Government recently forwarded to Russia a petition in respect to alleged atrocities committed upon the Jews. That Government, as might have been expected, unwilling to have its internal affairs a matter of consideration by other Governments, declined to receive the petition. If, instead of so doing, it had replied that it would put a stop to all such atrocities when this Government put a stop to lynchings, what could we have said?

"It is well to look the matter fairly in the face. Many good men join in these uprisings, horrified at the atrocity of the crime and eager for swift and summary punishment. Many of these lynchings are accompanied by the horrible barbarities of savage torture, and all that can be said in palliation is the atrocity of the offense which led up to them. For a time they were confined largely to the South, but that section of the country no longer has a monopoly.

"The chief offense which causes these lynchings has been the rape of white women by colored men. No words can be found too strong to describe the atrocity of such a crime. It is no wonder that the community is excited. Men would disgrace their manhood if they were not. And if a few lynchings had put a stop to the offense, society might have condoned such breaches of its law; but the fact is, if we may credit reports, the crime, instead of diminishing, is on the increase. The black beast (for only a beast would be guilty of such an offense) seems to be not deterred thereby. More than that, as might be expected, lynching for such atrocious crimes is no longer confined to them, but is being resorted to for other offenses.

"What can be done to stay this epidemic of lynching? One thing is the establishment of a greater confidence in the summary and certain punishment of the criminal. Men are afraid of the law's delays and the uncertainty of its results. Not that they doubt the integrity of the Judges, but they know that the law abounds with technical rules, and that Appellate Courts will often reverse a judgment of conviction for a disregard of such rules, notwithstanding a full belief in the guilt of the accused. If all were certain that the guilty ones would be promptly tried and punished, the inducement to lynch would be largely taken away.

"In an address which I delivered before the American Bar Association at Detroit some years since, I advocated doing away with appeals in criminal cases. It did not meet the favor of the association, but I still believe in its wisdom. For nearly a hundred years there was no appeal from the judgment of convictions in criminal cases in our Federal Courts, and no review, except in a few cases in which, two Judges sitting, a difference of opinion on a question of law was certified to the Supreme Court.

"In England the rule has been that there was no appeal in criminal cases, although a question of doubt might be reserved by the presiding Judge for the consideration of his brethren. The Hon. E. J. Phelps, who was Minister to England during Mr. Cleveland's first administration, once told me that while he was there only two cases were so reversed. Does any one doubt that justice was fully administered by the English courts?

"Why may not direction be given to the presiding Judge of the proper court, when such an atrocious crime has been committed as those giving rise to lynchings, immediately to convene the court and put the accused at once on trial? If this were done and no appeal were allowed, would not the community be more confident that full punishment would be promptly meted out? If it be said that under the haste of such a trial some innocent men might be punished, a sufficient reply would seem to be that justice will be more likely done than when a mob takes the law into its own hands.

"It is said in extenuation of lynching in case of rape that it is an additional cruelty to the unfortunate victim to compel her to go upon the witness stand and in the presence of a mixed audience tell the story of her wrongs, especially when she may be subject to cross-examination by overzealous counsel. I do not belittle this matter, but it must be remembered that often the unfortunate victim never lives to tell the story of her wrongs; that if she does survive she must tell it to some, and the whole community knows the facts. Even in the courtroom any high-minded Judge will stay counsel from any unnecessary cross-examination; and, finally, if any lawyer should attempt it, the community may treat him as an outcast.

"I can but think that if the community felt that the criminal would certainly receive the punishment he deserves, and receive it soon, the eagerness for lynching would disappear, and mobs, whose gatherings too often mean not merely the destruction of jails and other property, but also of the loss of innocent lives, would greatly diminish in number.

"One thing is certain; the tendency of lynching is to undermine respect for the law, and unless it be checked we need not be astonished if it be resorted to for all kinds of offenses, and oftentimes innocent men suffer for wrongs committed by others."

SAYS LYNCHING IS ANARCHY.

The Rev. Dr. MacArthur Declares Authorities Should Shoot Into Mobs to Kill.

The Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church, last night denounced lynching and anarchy from the pulpit of his church.

"Justice Brewer," said Dr. MacArthur, "struck a true note when he said that lynchers were murderers. He formulated the best thought of the best American people when he made that statement. Anarchy slew our beloved President, and the same Satanic spirit in riotous strikers and in Satanic lynchers still stalks through the land.

"A mob is a wild beast. A mob has no brains to think, no breast to feel, and no reason to judge between right and wrong. When democracy becomes mobocracy the days of the Republic will be numbered.

"Mob law is one of the greatest dangers in a republican form of government. It is anarchy, pure and simple. It is vastly more dangerous in a republic than in a monarchy. It resolves society into savagery. Ours is the only country on the globe that roasts at the stake men uncondemned and untried. There isn't a spot to-day in Darkest Africa or in any other pagan land where such atrocities are committed. Nowhere under the far-flung British flag, floating over an empire that girdles the globe, are lynchings known or possible.

"How shall we prevent the recurrence of these horrible lynchings? Speedy trials and just condemnation by the courts will have an influence in that direction. But if a court denied a prisoner, however heinous his crime, his rights before the law, then the court becomes the mob. Courts must not be goaded by popular sentiment into executioners of vengeance instead of inflictors of justice.

"We must insist that Sheriffs and other officers of the law shall be fearless in the defense of their prisoners, even though they be guilty of the most awful crimes. In order to do so they may have to shoot to kill. No man who knows my spirit will charge me with cruelty in feeling or action. The majesty of the law must be maintained, even if rioters must be shot. Public officials are guilty of wrong to a mob when they shoot into the air.

"As a rule, leaders of mobs are ruffians and hoodlums, and a few dead rioters will have a wholesome deterrent effect upon the so-called respectable citizens who sometimes sympathize with mobs. Most of all, the sentiment of obedience to just laws must be emphasized by the pulpit and the press. America stands to-day humiliated before the civilized world, because of the horrible lynchings perpetrated under her flag."

IN THE SHOPS.

This has been a cool Summer, but men have been emulating women in the coolness of handcoverings. Suede lisle gloves have been worn, silk and lisle, and all silk. It is a beginning of their more general use, it is said. The lisle and silk and lisle gloves can be had for from 50 cents a pair up, and the all-silk gloves for $1. As a rule, in women's suede lisle gloves nothing that will fit well and keep its shape can be found for less than 75 cents. Grays, tans, and browns are most used in the men's gloves.

There is nothing new in the tropical driving glove that both men and women are wearing, but with the leather hands and openwork net backs they are cool and comfortable as well as serviceable. A pair of these gloves for a man will cost $1.75. In one of the shops the other day they were showing the women's sizes reduced to $1.25.

English grip driving gloves with the small seams taken in the palms of the hands and inside of the fingers are to be had for both men and women. They have a smart appearance as well as being useful. For men they cost $2.50 and for women something less.

An English driving glove without the grip that is much liked has the sack wrist. The thumb is carried down in a broad straight piece to the lower edge of the glove, and the wrist is loose.

The automobilist wears the cape goat gauntlet gloves, which cost from $1.50 to $3.50, or a buckskin gauntlet glove will cost $1.50, $1.75, $2, and $2.25.

The best golf club cases, those of pigskin being among them, have the two pockets at the top of one side, the lower for the balls and the upper, with a round opening, for the sponge to wipe the balls.

The most expensive suit cases for the man also have pockets at the sides. The best-made cases will cost from $14.50 to $52, and when one has reached the twenty-dollar grades there are sure to be the pockets. There is a gathered pocket covering nearly the entire inside of the cover and useful for scarfs, handkerchiefs, collars, cuffs, and the like. The second pocket is on the inside of the front of the case, long and narrow, and holds the toilet articles conveniently.

The best quality clothes and hat brushes for the man come with graduated bristles. These are short at one end and graduated until they are nearly twice the length at the other. They are supposed to glide over the coats or hats with less resistance made in this way. They come with ivory or ebony backs, or black or natural colored pigskin are good. The clothes brush is about the same style as the hat brush, the latter being narrower. There is always the semi-circular hat brush.

Brushes usually sell by the set, a hat and coat brush to match, and if they are leather backed there will be a leather-covered brush rack to go with them. This is to hang on the wall, short, with two metal pegs, one on either end, and in the centre, under glass, a hunting scene of some kind.

Paper racks, those to hang on the wall, with a drop front, are made of pigskin, with a hunting scene set in the centre.

Military brushes come in oval cases of pigskin, and a couple of fine hand-finished ivory-backed brushes will cost $33 at a place where a man goes for his outfitting, leather goods, &c. The monogram is put on usually in blue.

For an adjustable book cover nothing is more serviceable than one of pigskin. This is without ornamentation, and has a strap of the pigskin for a bookmark.

Those ground glass rolls set in a small dish for moistening stamps come in expensive as well as simple styles. One of the more elaborate is set in a silver tray.

A combination shaving cup and soap dish in silver has the cup in the form of a low, squat pitcher with a broad nose, and built in the top of this is the round dish for the soap.

A sealing wax set of silver has a silver tray, long and narrow, with a little lamp set into the back at the centre. With this is the small ladle, long-handled, with the silver bowl for melting and pouring the wax.

THE MARTINS GIVE A DINNER.

Brilliant Entertainment at the Casino Grill Rooms in Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 16.—The leading social event of to-night was the dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Peter D. Martin at the Casino grill rooms, where 900 guests were entertained. The guests were received in a large tent erected on the Casino lawn in the rear of the piazza, and when all were assembled going to the grill rooms by way of the front lawn. About half of the guests were seated in the palm room and the other half in the grill rooms.

The palm room was transformed into a Japanese room by the lavish use of Japanese lanterns, plaques, and umbrellas. The walls were hung with the Martin tapestries, which had been brought from California. Handsome palms and rare trees formed nooks and corners, and from the branches shone many small electric lights. A bamboo was erected above the table and covered with green intertwined with Egyptian lotus blooms. From the wall were hung electric lights in transparent shades on which were painted Japanese scenes. In the centre of the table was a huge globe containing rare Japanese goldfish.

The base of the globe was banked with lotus blooms and ferns, and a large basket of them was at either end. The space between was set with small Japanese trees.

The grill rooms were hung with tapestries and lighted with Japanese lanterns, and a large Japanese umbrella was suspended over each of the five tables, on which the centre piece was of dark red cactus daisies. The menues were printed on small fans, on which Japanese words were printed. During the dinner the Hungarian band played. The guests included:

James J. Van Alen, Miss Chandler Pole, Miss May Van Alen, Count Kinsky, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, Count Hochberg, Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, Arthur Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney J. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Sands, Miss Anna Sands, Miss Edith Clapp, Willing Spencer, Miss Gladys Mills, Miss Beatrice Mills, William Woodworth, Miss Hare, Alfonso De Navarro, William Plurden, Worthington Whitehouse, Miss Nora Iselin, Reginald Ronalds, Gould Redmond, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mr. and Mrs. E. Moore Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Miss Laura Swan, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mr. Meyer, William Hude Neilson, Harry Felderidge, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Travers, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Livermore, Ralph N. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. F. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Collier, Mrs. Duncan Elliott, Henry Norman of the British Embassy, Miss Cynthia Roche, Fred C. Havemeyer, Miss Therese Iselin, W. A. M. Burden, Miss Anna Sands, Miss Janet Fish, Charles D. Oelrichs, Albert Gray, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Delancey Day, Miss Gwendolyn Burden, Miss Johnson, Miss Marion Wright, Miss Scott, Mrs. Cameron, McR. Winslow, Louis S. Bruguiere, Alexander Keogh, Miss Anita Sands, Miss Schenck, W. S. K. Wetmore, H. Ridgway, Philip Livermore, Miss Emily Taylor, Francis J. Otis, and Harry Oelrichs.

Mrs. C. M. Oelrichs assisted Mr. and Mrs. Martin in receiving the guests.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 16.—Mrs. William B. Leeds entertained at luncheon on board the steam yacht Noma this afternoon. The floral decorations consisted of orchids and lilies of the valley. The lunch table was prepared for about twenty guests, including Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Major and Mrs. Charles Hall, Mr. and Mrs. E. Moore Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Storrs Wells, and Egerton L. Winthrop.

All about the vessel were handsome palms and arrangements of greens, while the several rooms were tastefully decorated with cut flowers.

Vice Commodore Henry Walters gave a luncheon on the steam yacht Narada, entertaining forty-five guests. During the afternoon the guests were taken for a sail up the bay.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills entertained at dinner at Ocean Lawn.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones gave a delightful dinner entertainment last Saturday evening at the Orchard, their cottage on Narragansett Avenue.

Ex-Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard went to New York to-night on the steam yacht Rambler to attend the yacht races. He was accompanied by Cornelius Vanderbilt, who will remain in New York until after the races.

Worthington Whitehouse is a guest at The Breakers.

Conde Nast is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Collier on the steam yacht Conqueror.

Lawrence L. Gillespie is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish at Crossways.

Alexander Keogh is at the Robinson.

NARRAGANSETT PIER NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, Aug. 16.—Probably the largest crowd of the season thronged the beach promenade this morning, and the scene at the Pavilion was a brilliant one. After the bath the Grecian Gardens were gay with luncheon parties.

Miss Alice Roosevelt came over from Newport with an automobile party and was guest of honor at a luncheon given in the Grecian Gardens by Reginald Brooks.

Mrs. Robert Bohlen of Philadelphia entertained at luncheon in the Grecian Gardens a party of twelve. Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Andrews of Lakewood gave a luncheon to ten, and Leroy H. Taylor, Jr., gave a luncheon to a party of twelve.

Yacht Aida, owned by H. A. Tillinghast of Providence, arrived here to-day with a party.

Yacht Enterprise, owned by F. L. Perin, brought over a party of six from Newport.

Late arrivals at the Mathewson include C. F. Dixon, M. H. D. Babcock, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Lockman, and G. F. Thomas, New York; Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Howard, Yonkers; E. O. Schuyler, Bergen Point; Henry Lewis and William J. Clothier, Philadelphia; Miss C. Angus, Hartford.

At the Gladstone are Grace P. Weyrich of St. Louis; E. Richardson and G. C. Robinson, Jr., New York; John T. Donaldson, Edinburgh, Scotland.

Greaves—Guerin.

Mrs. Margaret Livinia Guerin of Wilkesbarre, Penn., was married to Arthur Greaves, city editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES, in this city yesterday by the Rev. Frank Rogers Morse, assistant rector of Calvary Baptist Church. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Greaves left the city for a short trip to Canada.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Moses Polock.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—Moses Polock, said to be the oldest publisher and bookseller in the United States, died to-day at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Morris Rosenbach, 1409 North Eighteenth Street. He was born in Philadelphia, May 14, 1817.

He was seventy-two years in the book trade. In 1831 he entered the book store of McCarty & Davis, and remained in their employ until the death of both members of the firm. In 1850 he acquired the business, and from that time on continued it at 406 Commerce Street. As a publisher he came in contact with the most celebrated literary men of his day. He issued many books in fiction, the drama, and general literature. In 1857 he published the first collected edition of the works of Charles Brockden Brown.

About this time he engaged in selling old and rare books. Most of the great American libraries were indebted to his collections. In recent years he gathered together a collection of the rarest and choicest books relating to this country. In 1895 he sold at auction a collection of books printed by Benjamin Franklin, the sale attracting wide attention.

William E. Bundy.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 16.—William E. Bundy, United States District Attorney for Southern Ohio and Colonel of the First Regiment, Ohio National Guard, died here to-day after an illness of two days. Uraemic poisoning, caused by non-action of the kidneys, brought on a spasm which resulted fatally.

Col. Bundy was born in Wellston, Ohio, Oct. 4, 1866. He was the grandson of Congressman H. S. Bundy, a distinguished Ohioan. He was President of the Ohio Republican League, Commander in Chief of the National Sons of Veterans, and Trustee of the Ohio State University, and had held numerous municipal offices. He was a nephew of Mrs. Foraker, wife of the Ohio Senator. He leaves a wife and a son.

George S. Whitman.

George S. Whitman died Friday night at Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass., at the age of seventy years. He was the senior partner of the firm of Whitman & Phelps at Church and Franklin Streets, and had his residence at 3 East Forty-eighth Street. Mr. Whitman was born at Cambridge, Mass., and was graduated from Harvard in 1856. His commercial career was begun in Boston. He was a member of the Union League and Barnard Clubs. He leaves a widow and two daughters.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM HENRY WOOD of Brooklyn died yesterday at Saratoga. He is survived by a widow.

ABRAM SCHOLES MAGEE, sixty-seven years old, a veteran of the civil war, died at his home, in Millburn, N. J., Saturday, after a long illness. His business was that of a hatter. He was a member of Ellward H. Wade Post, G. A. R., and served a term as Commander of the post. A widow and two daughters survive him.

NICHOLAS PETERS, Sr., probably the best-known German merchant of Central New York, died yesterday at his home, in Syracuse. He was seventy-nine years old.

MARRIED.

BOARDMAN—HAMMILL.—At St. George's, Hanover Square, London, England, on Aug. 4, by the Rev. Allen Hay, vicar of South Mymms, Barnet, the Rev. William S. Boardman to Blanche Bigelow Hammill, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Hammill of New York.

GREAVES—GUERIN.—Margaret Livinia Guerin, née Enwright, to Arthur Greaves, Aug. 16, 1903, by the Rev. Frank Rogers Morse, Calvary Baptist Church.

DIED.

BOOTH.—On Aug. 15, at West New Brighton, Staten Island, James Booth, in the 69th year of his age.

Requiem mass at the Church of the Sacred Heart, West New Brighton, Monday, Aug. 17.

CHAPMAN.—Drowned, at Romerbad, Styria, Austria, on Thursday, Aug. 13, John Jay Chapman, Jr., in the 10th year of his age.

Boston papers please copy.

COOLEY.—At Westchester, N. Y., on Aug. 15, 1903, James Calvin Cooley, formerly of the Fifth United States Cavalry.

Funeral services will be held at St. Peter's Church, Westchester, N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 18, at 5:15 P. M. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. train leaves 129th St. and 3d Av. for Westchester at 4:45 P. M.

THE MEMBERS OF GEORGE WASHINGTON Post No. 103, G. A. R., Dep't N. Y., will assemble at St. Peter's Church, Westchester, New York City, on Tuesday afternoon, August 18th, at a quarter past five o'clock to attend the funeral of our late comrade, James C. Cooley. By order, J. LANGDON WARD, Commander.

WARREN M. HEALY, Adjutant.

GOTTLIEB.—At 2 A. M., Aug. 15, Rosalie Fischer Gottlieb, wife of the late Emanuel Gottlieb, aged 58 years and 10 months.

Funeral from her late residence, 78 West 60th St., at 10 A. M. Monday, the 17th. Interment private.

CRONIN.—On Thursday, Aug. 13, at her late residence, 118 East 70th St., Eleanor M., eldest daughter of the late Cornelius and Catharine Cronin.

Funeral services at St. Patrick's Cathedral on Monday, Aug. 17, at 10 A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

Long Branch papers please copy.

HELM.—On Sunday, Aug. 16, at Fordham, N. Y., Stephen Helm, formerly of London, England.

Interment private.

English papers please copy.

JONES.—On Saturday, Aug. 15, 1903, Martha C., widow of A. Sleight Jones, and daughter of Eliza A. Hyatt and the late James Stout Hyatt.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 11 West 121st St., on Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1903, at 3 o'clock P. M.

OLMSTEAD.—On Sunday morning, Virginia S. Olmstead, widow of Garrick M. Olmstead, late of Jersey City.

Funeral services on Tuesday, Aug. 18, at 2 P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Randolph Parmly, on the Shrewsbury River, opposite Red Bank. Friends will be met at Red Bank on arrival of the 12:20 Pennsylvania Railroad train from Cortlandt St. Kindly omit flowers.

WALKER.—At London, July 27, William, son of Grace Rogers and the late James H. Walker.

Funeral services at the South Church, Madison Av. and 38th St., Wednesday, Aug. 19, at 10:30 A. M. Interment at Woodlawn. Kindly omit flowers.

WERTHEIM.—On Saturday, Aug. 15, at Morristown, N. J., in the 27th year of her age, Clara, beloved wife of Henri P. Wertheim, and daughter of the late Abraham and Lydia Wolf.

Funeral private.

W E invite the attention of lovers of Fine Rugs to our notable showing of

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BROADWAY & 19TH STREET

WAR ON TRADING STAMPS.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 16.—The Business Men's Association of Orange has decided to cease the giving of trading stamps, and an agreement has been signed by the merchants composing the association. They declare the use of them imposes an extra cost on their customers.

Two large trading-stamp concerns which have established large stores in the city will practically be driven out of business.

DEATHS REPORTED AUG. 16.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Aug.
ANDERSON, Edward H., 2,225 5th Av	1	15
ANSORGE, Hannah, 109 E. 110th St	17	15
ADAMS, Mary, 256 7th St.	18	16
BOURCHARD, Philip, 454 W. 52d St	25	14
BUGOLO, Antonina, Bellevue Hosp.	1	12
BURKHART, Philip, Met. Hosp., B. I.	75	14
BEHL, Andrew, 146 E. 97th St.	56	15
BROWNFIELD, Morris, 153 Norfolk	1	14
BORN, Elizabeth, 330 E. 90th St.	20	14
BITTONG, Mathilde, 173 Spring St.	69	14
BLOOMER, William P., 316 Bleecker	51	14
CONROY, Wm., 1,710 Amsterdam Av	4	15
COLENCK, Joseph, 519 E. 12th St.	47	15
CRUBOS, Elizabet, 49 Avenue A.	10	15
DEL PEYSO, Alfredo, 27 Prince St.	1	14
DURR, Joseph, 446 W. 53d St.	56	13
DISTONT, Elias L., 47 Essex St.	62	14
DONG, Fed H., 160 Park St.	36	14
DIMINO, Philip, 314 W. 40th St.	1	15
DUNTULZ, Mamie, 533 E. 12th St.	1	15
DE RITIS, 143 Thompson St.	1	16
EDWARDS, G. W., 5 Manhattan St	1	16
ELWORTHY, Harold G., 171 E. 60th	1	14
EDWUARDS, Maly, 231 E. 96th St.	26	16
FRANCESCO, Ceci, 233 E. 50th St.	37	12
FABBRICATORE, Rosina, 20 West End Ave.	1	15
FLAHERTY, Patrick, 315 E. 46th St.	31	16
FRANK, Gertrude, 320 E. 69th St.	3	15
FLIN, Rachel, 201 Chrystie St.	1	15
GURNEY, William, 3d Av., bet. 97th and 98th Sts.	41	16
GOLDMAN, Ray, 271 E. Broadway	20	15
GOLDBERG, Ette, 80 Monroe St.	1	15
GEROLD, Lorence, 232 E. 64th St.	1	15
GALLOMB, Julius, 59 E. 100th St.	43	15
GOLDSTEIN, Frida, 135 E. 55th St.	1	15
HOFFMAN, Freda, 320 E. 93d St.	1	15
HEMON, Margaret, 2,461 8th Av.	73	14
HARRIS, Nathan, 2,050 2d Ave.	1	16
JONES, William, Met. Hosp., B. I.	17	13
JOBE, Frank A., 65 W. 134th St.	1	13
MOAT, Sarah E., Ward's Island	54	14
NAPOL, Antonio, 236 E. 97th St.	1	13
NIESSENSOHN, Samuel, 201 2d St.	10	16
NELSON, Martha, 130 W. 134th St.	15	15
OLIVIRI, Angela, 232 E. 97th St.	3	15
O'NEIL, Emiline, 35 W. 88th St.	80	15
PETTET, Edwin M., 2,230 5th Av.	1	14
REIF, Mary, 4,041 3d Av.	69	14
ROMANO, Giovannino, 400 E. 106th.	1	15
ROECHEL, Joseph, 47 Leroy St.	1	14
RECNIK, David, 80 Eldridge St.	1	14
RIEHL, Charles, 541 E. 87th St.	26	14
RESEVIR, John, 250 W. 55th St.	21	16
HANER, Rose, 301 E. 76th St.	46	15
SHELDON, George, N. Y. Infant Hosp	1	13
SCHILLER, Margaret, 658 11th Av.	74	14
STOCKLEIN, Catherine, 112 Amsterdam Avenue	36	15
SILVERMAN, Louis, 105½ Lewis St.	1	15
SCHOLNICON, Moritz, 307 E. 3d St.	1	14
SANTORI, Rosie, 100 Mott St.	2	15
SCHMIDT, Violet M., 571 W. 130th St	1	15
KELLY, James, 336 1st Av.	50	14
KHODOFF, Mary, 1,421 Madison Av.	31	15
KRANZ, Annie, 143 Lewis Street	1	15
KENNY, Lewis, 37 Watts St.	45	14
KLINGSALL, Justina T., 324 W. 42d	21	15
LYNCH, Alice, 301 E. 46th St.	1	14
LEIDMER, Carrie, 615 E. 14th St.	41	15
LIBRISKIE, Osias, 30 Delancey St.	14	15
LE SOLPH, Rosa, Sloane Maternity Hospital	27	15
LANGFORD, George H., 420 W. 42d	33	16
McDONALD, William, 110 E. 26th St.	28	14
McGRATH, Edward, 349 W. 25th St.	3	14
McKEON, Catharina, 494 W. 35th St.	31	14
McCAULEY, Francis J., 204 W. 17th	45	15
McEVOY, Edward J., 756 2d Av.	32	16
McNICOL, William, 642 W. 14th St.	1	14
McCOTTER, Richard B., 252 W. 91st	47	14
MURPHY, William, 5 Weehawken St	34	14
MULLER, Elizabeth, 238 E. 58th St	26	14
MONAHAN, Peter, 301 1st Av.	1	14
MEINHARDT, John, 2,132 3d Av.	2	15
MARINELLO, Sebastiano, 170 Elizabeth St.	1	16
MARGOLAS, Solomon, 130 Madison	60	14
MARCK, Christina, 540 E. 117th St.	1	15
MILLER, Mamie, 423 E. 22d St.	30	13
MOSES, Dorothy, 33 Monroe St.	1	15
SANGMEISTER, Bernard, 83 South St	45	15
SWEETMAN, Laudirene F., St. Luke's Hosp.	12	14
SULLIVAN, Margaret, 121 E. 120th	29	14
SPRINGETT, Joseph, 620 E. 16th St	73	14
TRIPTODO, Pietro, 19 1st St.	1	14
TULLIMAN, Maurice, 76 Cannon St.	1	15
WILLIAMS, Michael J., 223 E. 80th St	1	14
WALSH, Thomas, 346 E. 35th St.	1	15
WALDURN, David, 242 Delancey St	45	16
WEIMERT, Peter P., 301 E. 49d St.	58	14
WHITE, Edward Y., 169th St. and Jerome Av.	39	14
WALSH, Mary, 241 E. 29th St.	41	14
YUCKERMAN, Rosie, 332 E. 15th St	1	15
ZALTA, Rachel, 303 E. 20th St.	1	15

Bronx.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Aug.
BAUER, Annie, 307 Willis Av.	8	14
COOLEY, James C., Westchester	63	15
MULHEARN, Mamie, Riverside Hosp.	28	15
O'HARA, Mary H., 1,354 Lyman Pl	30	15
RITCH, Susan A., West Farms Rd.	35	14
SCHOMBERG, F. J., 866 E. 160th.	1	15
SCHUMACHER, Henry, 668 E. 143d.	28	15

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Aug.
ALWILL, George, 319 Hudson St.	1	14
BAUMANN, Joseph, Jr., 416 Grove St	1	14
BANEY, Mary V., 477 Clinton St.	6	14
BREEN, John, 538 Myrtle Av.	1	14
CAPADANNO, Bartolomeo, L. I. Col. Hospital	36	15
CANNY, Margaret, 517 Liberty Av.	33	15
DOYLE, Patrick F., 89 Butler St.	54	16
DOHERTY, Agnes, 118 York St.	1	15
DOYLE, Patrick, 42 Columbia Place	33	14
FITZPATRICK, James, Ft. Congress	49	14
FOX, Mary, Classon Av. and Union St	40	15
GIVIAZA, John, 12 Ash St.	[illegible]	14
GARFUNKEL, Joseph, 13 Meserole St	[illegible]	15
GROOM, Frank W., 885 Herkimer St	[illegible]	[illegible]
GILMARTIN, Albert A., 111 Nassau	1	15
GLADY, Anna, Kingston Av. Hospital	1	15
GLENNON, Rose, 90 Hope St.	1	15
GRAPEL, Arthur A., 324 Schenck St	31	14
HAVERLY, Annie T., 49 Claremont Av	[illegible]	15
HAWAWENNY, Abraham, 135 Atlantic Av.	46	15
ITZSTEIN, J., 173 Knickerbocker Av	24	15
KAFER, John, St. Catharine's Hosp	[illegible]	15
KARGER, John, 181 28th St.	1	15
KNEBB, Matilda, 72 Morgan St.	1	14
KNEUER, Frank C., 792 Gates Av.	48	14
LOWERY, Walter, Brooklyn Hospital	[illegible]	[illegible]
LUEHRSEN, Fred. R., 21 Hicks St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
LYNCH, Peter J., 141 13th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MAY, William, 1,446 De Kalb Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MOORE, Thomas L., 149 Buffalo Av.	54	[illegible]
MARSHALL, Mildred, 25 Sumpter St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MOONEY, Charles, 211A 24th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
NOLAN, William E., 63 McDougal St	[illegible]	[illegible]
O'CONNOR, John, Home for Aged	[illegible]	[illegible]
PALADINO, G., 636 E. N. Y. Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
REIZENSTEIN, Ida, 428 Graham Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SMITH, Marion, 30 South 3d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCHNAPPAUF, John, 79 Central Av.	71	14
SLATTERY, Johanna, 95 Cheever Pl	[illegible]	[illegible]
SAUNDERS, Rose, 32 Carlton Av.	1	14
TARTAGLINI, Aug. L. B., 324 Hicks	[illegible]	[illegible]
TODTSCHINDER, Paul, 36 Lee Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
TETMAN, Mabel A., 280 Hewes St.	5	14

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NOTE—Fuller particulars are published in the September number of AINSLEE'S MAGAZINE.

All communications should be addressed to the

Short Story Editor,
Ainslee's Magazine
156 FIFTH AVENUE,
New York City.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Last week's Stock Exchange business is of the sort which it is a pleasure to epitomize. The breadth of the market for shares appears from the fact that 184 descriptions were dealt in, counting only those which moved at least a point. The strength of the movement appears from the fact of there being only nineteen declines. In the bond market fifty descriptions advanced and 27 declined a point or more. It is needless to say that among the dozen most active properties every one advanced. Amalgamated Copper made the greatest advance—10—and carried the market with it as much as any other property, upon account of the inference regarding the market position of its leading proprietors. Reading, the most active, advanced 9¾ upon sales of 531,095 shares. St. Paul made the second greatest advance—9¾. The smallest advance for any property among the dozen was 3, for Steel.

Among the bonds Union Pacific convertibles were the most active, with an advance of 2¼. The largest advance was 8, for Wabash debenture Bs. Consolidated Tobacco 4s were the only bonds of which 1,000 or more were sold during the week, and they rose 3. Baltimore and Ohio convertibles fell 6, the last transaction in them having been on April 18. Their fall, therefore, signifies nothing of any significance regarding the week's business as a whole, or as affecting this property individually. It is merely another case of the belated alignment of bonds with stocks, and the bonds, even yet quoted much above the stock, which moved downward with the list faster than the bonds, now overtaking them.

The outlook for the week is as encouraging as last week it was discouraging. The weight of apprehended insolvencies has been removed. The attitude of leading interests toward the market is stimulating rather than depressing. There has been so sharp an advance that some recession for technical reasons would be natural without alarming or surprising any one. And yet the prolonged fall has been so excessive that a continuance of the rise would be equally reasonable. The market has two sides, with ample opportunity for operators to show their judgment in fresh commitments, paying due attention to values, undisturbed by fears of abnormally depreciating considerations.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railway second preferred stock.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

Père Marquette Railroad.

SPECIAL MEETINGS.

Bourne Cotton Mills.
Cambria and Clearfield Railway.
Cincinnati Inter-Terminal Railroad.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were Saturday's closing quotations for stocks on the New York Stock Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	220	235
Albany & Susquehanna	225	...
Allis-Chalmers	12½	18½
Allis-Chalmers pf	...	60
Amalgamated Copper	46	46¼
American Ag. Chemical	12	16
American Ag. Chemical pf	...	80
American Beet Sugar	25	33
American Beet Sugar pf	...	80
American Bicycle	¼	½
American Bicycle pf	½	1
American Car & Foundry	34	34¼
American Car & Foundry pf	83	85
American Cotton Oil	200	230
American Cotton Oil pf	30½	30¾
American Cotton Oil pf	85	90
American District Telegraph	24	30
American Express	150	160
American Grass Twine	7	10
American Hide & Leather	4	5
American Hide & Leather pf	16½	18
American Ice	5	7
Ice pf	24½	26
American Linseed Co	10	11
American Linseed Co. pf	32	34¾
American Locomotive	18¾	19
American Locomotive pf	84	86
American Malting Co.	2½	5
American Malting Co. pf	15	17
American Smelt. & Refining	45¾	46¾
American Smelt. & Refining pf	90½	91½
American Snuff	90	110
American Snuff pf	81	88
American Steel Foundries	10	12¾
American Steel Foundries pf	45	52
American Sugar Refining	116¾	117
American Sugar Refining pf	118	119
T. & C.	78¾	82
American Telephone & Telegraph	133	...
American Tobacco pf	137	140
American Woolen	9½	10
American Woolen pf	68¾	70
Anaconda	76	80
Ann Arbor	29	32
Ann Arbor pf	57	60
Asso. Merchants 1st pf	89	96
A., T. & S. F.	61¼	62
A., T. & S. F. pf	80	88¼
Atlantic Coast Line	...	120
Baltimore & Ohio	62¾	63
Baltimore & Ohio pf	87½	88
Boston A. L. pf	103	...
Brooklyn R. T.	45¾	46¾
Brooklyn Union Gas	196	205
Brunswick City	6½	7
Buff., R. & P.	131	135
Buff., R. & P. pf	135	145
Butterick Co.	42	45
Canada Southern	61¾	62
Canadian Pacific	125¼	125¾
Central R. R. of N. J.	158	163
Chesapeake & Ohio	23¼	23½
Chicago & Alton	33¼	35¼
Chicago & Alton pf	83	85
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	...	200
Chi. & East Illinois	120	124
Chi. & East Illinois pf	...	156
Chi. Great Western	17½	17¾
Chi. Great Western pf	72½	73¾
Chi. Great Western pf., B	30¾	31
Chi. Gt. Western deb	64½	65
C., M. & St. Paul	143¾	143¾
C., M. & St. Paul pf	170	172
Chi. & Northwestern	166¾	167
Chi. St. P., M. & O.	120	126
Chicago, Ind. & Louisville	45	48
Chicago Terminal Transfer	11	11½
Chicago Terminal Transfer pf	30½	31
Chicago Union Traction	5¼	5¼
Chicago Union Traction pf	22	25
C., C., C. & St. Louis	75¾	76
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf	105	110
Cleveland, Loring & Wheeling	65	75
Cleveland, Loring & Wheeling pf	72	75
Cleveland & Pittsburg	181	190
Colorado Fuel & Iron	49	52
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	90	100
Colorado Southern	14¾	15¾
Colorado Southern 1st pf	54	54¾
Colorado Southern 2d pf	24¾	25
Col. Hocking Coal & Iron	15	15¼
Commercial Cable	160	167
Consolidated Coal	60	80
Consolidated Gas Co.	179	179¾
Continental Tobacco pf	102	102
Corn Products	28¾	29
Corn Products pf	76	80
Delaware & Hudson	165	165¼
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	342	345
Denver & Rio Grande	24½	24¾
Denver & Rio Grande pf	76¾	77
D., M. & Ft. D.	37	38
Detroit Southern	11¼	11½
Detroit Southern pf	18	18½
Detroit United Ry	65¼	65½
Distillers Securities	22	22¾
Duluth, S. S. & A.	10	12
Duluth, S. S. & A. pf	15	15¼
Erie	29¼	29½
Erie 1st pf	67¼	67½
Erie 2d pf	52¼	52½
Evansville & Terre Haute	45	50
Evansville & Terre Haute pf	78	82
Fort Wayne & Den. City	89	90
General Chemical	69	70
General Chemical pf	99¾	100
General Electric	164	165
Great Northern pf	168	175
Hocking Valley	64	65¾
Hocking Valley pf	81¼	81
Homestake	55	60
Illinois Central	132¾	134
Illinois Central 1 L.	100	100
International Paper	11¾	12
International Paper pf	65¼	66
International Power	40	43
International Steam Pump	35	37
International Steam Pump pf	70	80
Iowa Central	20¼	21¼
Iowa Central pf	36¾	39¼
Joliet & Chicago	180	...
Kansas & Michigan	32	33
Kansas City, Ft. S. & M. pf	67	69
Kansas City Southern	22¾	23
Kansas City Southern pf	37¾	38
Keokuk & Des Moines	18	22
Kansas City & Des Moines pf	44	50
Lacleede Gas pf	65	...
Lake Erie & West	30	34
Lake Erie & West. pf	97	110
Long Island	69	70
Louisville & Nashville	107	107¼
Manhattan Beach	8¾	10
Manhattan Elevated	135¼	135¼
Maryland Coal pf	100	125
Metropolitan Securities	78	79¾
Metropolitan Street Railway	114¾	115
Mexican Central	15¼	15¾
Michigan Central	131	135
Minn. & St. L.	59	60
Minn. & St. L. pf	85	92
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	56	58
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	125	126
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	20¼	20¾
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	42	43
Missouri Pacific	95¼	95¾
N. C. & St. L.	99	100
National Biscuit	87½	87¾
National Biscuit pf	99	101¼
National Enameling & S.	28	28¼
National Enameling & S. pf	86	90
National Lead	15¼	16¼
National Lead pf	81¼	85
National Railroad of Mexico pf	41	41¼
National Railroad of Mexico 2d pf	22¼	23½
New Cent. Coal	47	50
New York Air Brake	125	130
New York, B. & M. B. pf	90	110
New York Central	124¾	125
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	26¾	28
N. Y., Chicago & St. L. 1st pf	100	110
N. Y., Chicago & St. L. 2d pf	62	65
New York Dock	18	25
New York Dock pf	43	55
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	145	165
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	196¼	197
N. Y. Ontario & Western	23¾	23¾
Norfolk & Western	66¼	66¾
Norfolk & Western pf	86	90
North American	77	78
Ontario Mining	4	...
Pacific Coast	46	48
Pacific Coast 1st pf	85	105
Pacific Coast 2d pf	57	60
Pacific Mail	21	22¼
Pennsylvania Railroad	125	125¼
People's Gas, Chicago	94¾	94¾
Peoria & Eastern	20	23¼
Pere Marquette	78	80
Pittsburg, C., C. & St. Louis	61¾	62¼
Pittsburg, C., C. & St. Louis pf	97	99
Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C.	181	183
Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. 8p.	146	...
Pressed Steel Car	44	44¼
Pressed Steel Car pf	81	82
Pullman Company	212	218
R. I. Sec. Co. Cent. ctfs.	70	90
Ry. Steel Spring	24	25
Ry. Steel Spring pf	78	83
Reading	35¾	35¾
Reading 1st pf	81	82
Reading 2d pf	70	70¾
Rensselaer & Saratoga	202	...
Rep. Iron & Steel	12¼	12¾
Rep. Iron & Steel pf	86	90¾
Rock Island	29¾	30¾
Rock Island pf	65	65¼
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	130	...
Rubber Goods	15	15¼
Rubber Goods pf	66	71
St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf	72	73
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf	61¼	62
St. L. & San Fran., R. & R. ctf.	156	162
St. L. & San F., C. & E. L. pf. ctf.	120	124
St. Louis Southwestern	16	16¾
St. Louis Southwestern pf	33¾	33¾
Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	34¾	35
Sloss-Sheff. S. & I. pf	79	100
Southern Pacific	45¾	45¾
Southern Railway	22¼	22¼
Southern Railway pf	83	84
Standard R. R. Co.	2½	3¾
Tennessee Coal & Iron	43¾	43¾
Texas Pacific	30¾	27¼
T. P. Land Tr.	20¾	30
Third Avenue	114	119
Toledo, Peoria & W.	17	20¼
Toledo Railways & Light	21¾	22¼
Toledo, St. Louis & West	22¾	24
Toledo, St. Louis & West pf	40¾	41¾
Twin City Rapid Transit	94¾	95¼
Twin City Rapid Transit pf	...	100
Union Pacific	76¼	76¾
Union Pacific pf	83	84¼
United Railways Invest.	15	17
United Railways Invest. pf	44	45
United States Leather	10¼	10¾
United States Leather pf	82¼	83¼
United States Realty & Con.	5	8¼
United States Realty & Con. pf	46¼	46¾
United States Rubber	11	12
United States Rubber pf	47	50
United States Steel	32¼	34
United States Steel pf	72¾	72¾
Va.-Car. Chemical	19¾	20
Va.-Car. Chemical pf	80	85
Wabash	22	22¼
Wabash pf	35¾	36¼
Wells-Fargo Express	200	220
Western Union Telegraph	90¾	91
Westinghouse Electric & M.	160	170
Westinghouse 1st pf	165	170
W. & Lake Erie	17	18
W. & Lake Erie 1st pf	49¼	52
W. & Lake Erie 2d pf	36¾	38
Wisconsin Central	18	19
Wisconsin Central pf	50	50¾

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 15th day of August, 1903:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$413,462,860	Gold certificates outstanding	$413,462,860
Silver dollars	482,877,000	Silver certificates outstanding	482,877,000
Silver dollars of 1890	2,558,239		
Silver bullion of 1890	15,607,761	Treasury notes outstanding	18,256,000
Total	$904,505,860	Total	$904,505,860

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion		$75,980,456.02
Gold certificates		24,654,170.00
Standard silver dollars		20,262,236.00
Silver certificates		7,236,046.00
Silver bullion		1,682,133.61
United States notes		12,219,129.00
Treasury notes of 1890		86,836.00
National banknotes		17,297,537.65
Subsidiary silver coin		9,451,970.25
Fractional currency		151.79
Minor coin		777,826.62
		$169,969,417.22
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$144,546,568.08	
To credit of disbursing officers	8,728,274.95	
Total	$153,274,842.73	
In Treasury of Philippine Islands—		
To credit of disbursing officers	3,895,098.71	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	400,980.59	
		157,660,922.03
Total		$327,530,339.25
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$15,835,206.90	
Outstanding checks and drafts	10,651,282.71	
Disbursing officers' balances	64,429,126.49	
Post Office Department account	5,377,490.73	
Miscellaneous items	1,502,357.42	
		97,795,407.25
Available cash balance		$230,734,932.00

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, Etc.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$1,037,077.56	$12,790,497.30	$55,929,974.63
Internal revenue	406,285.22	6,159,490.64	31,113,230.01
Miscellaneous	64,663.85	4,456,310.28	7,963,635.07
Total receipts	$1,488,026.64	$23,405,284.22	$95,006,840.24
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	450,000.00	5,420,000.00	20,150,338.18
War	110,000.00	2,870,000.00	20,629,695.29
Navy	300,000.00	3,920,000.00	11,490,043.62
Indians	100,000.00	830,000.00	1,900,394.23
Pensions	530,000.00	8,380,000.00	20,356,731.58
Interest	100,000.00	1,300,000.00	4,968,979.72
Total expenditures	$1,590,000.00	$22,720,000.00	$79,106,188.57
Excess of receipts over expenditures	148,026.64	3,675,284.22	*4,101,348.33
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	764,411.45	13,817,613.96	37,748,337.19
Internal revenue	562,316.59	8,650,817.62	30,268,742.03
Receipts from all sources last year	1,377,499.28	24,204,487.88	73,610,158.01
Expenditures last year	1,698,000.00	26,740,000.00	83,855,567.51

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	...	$71,007.50	1,772,690.00
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14, 1890	67,900.60	981,905.00	3,274,617.50
Notes received for current redemption	854,063.00	10,226,815.00	33,173,577.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

To March 14, 1900—	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
	$546,466,414.00	$103,195,488.00	$649,661,902.00
UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.			
Redeemed in Gold—	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
To date	$67,571,846.00	$4,292,742.00	$72,864,588.00
This fiscal year	1,318,450.00	117,215.00	1,435,665.00
This month	363,580.00	29,315.00	392,895.00
This day	19,000.00	4,000.00	23,000.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	67,571,846.00	6,292,742.00	73,864,588.00
This fiscal year	1,318,450.00	117,215.00	1,435,665.00
This month	363,580.00	29,315.00	392,895.00
This day	19,000.00	4,000.00	23,000.00

*Excess of expenditures over receipts.

FINANCIAL.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK.
CHAMBERS AND HUDSON STREETS.
Capital, surplus and profits, $2,500,000.
Adheres to sound banking principles.

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Pays Interest on $ to 4 Month Investments Secured by Trust Deposit Certificates.

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Lowell M. Palmer, Frank Curtiss, Wm. F. Wardwell, John S. Dickerson,
John E. Borne, Vernon H. Brown, Henry W. Whitney, James W. Tappin,
Richard Delafield, Seth M. Milliken, Theo. W. Myers, Geo. W. Quintard,
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BERTRAM CRUGER, Asst. Sec.
CHARLES BAKER, Jr., Treasurer.
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Edward Cooper, Isaac N. Seligman,
Lewis Cass Ledyard, Francis H. Smithers,
Robert H. McCurdy, John T. Terry,
Brooks Morris, J. Hobart Herrick,
H. O. Mills, Geo. Henry Warren.

THE N. Y. BANK LOANS
HAVE NOTHING TO DO WITH THE CASE.
See the news bulletins of Dow, Jones & Co., the oldest news agency of Wall Street,
Monday Morning,
or THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
Monday Evening or Tuesday Morning.

Nassau Trust Company,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Capital & Undivided Profits $1,000,000.00.
Interest allowed on deposits.
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OF NEW JERSEY
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INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS

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Moderate Margins. Interest 5 Per Cent

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Aug. 16.—The cloth market continued depressed and inactive last week, though at the week end there was a fairer inquiry, mostly of an unworkable character. Nevertheless there was a slight increase of trade where salesmen were disposed to yield. Calcutta bought principally light goods, heavy goods being generally neglected. China was open at low rates for most qualities, but little actual business was transacted. South America bought sparingly.

Yarns were firmer, checking the incipient business which had begun in some qualities, with the result that American cotton was in slightly better demand. The turnover was small.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—After a comparatively buoyant week due to the turn taken by the American market and the fact that the settlement here involved much less difficulty than had been anticipated, the stock markets closed yesterday rather dull and with prices below the best recorded. Macedonian affairs, which hitherto had but slightly affected the stock market, are thought now to have taken an ominous appearance, and this feeling had its effect on transactions, consols being dull and foreign securities generally lower.

A certain degree of nervousness continued in the American market, and purchasing orders thus far have chiefly emanated from Berlin. After a temporary decline, the outcome of profit taking, it is expected that the Balkan trouble may drive investors into the American railroad section of the market. There were large purchases of Canadian Pacifics on both English and American account. Kafirs again had a good tone, accompanied by improving prices.

WESTCHESTER REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

WHITE PLAINS—SOUND VIEW AVENUE.
THIS OLD HISTORIC VILLAGE
on the beautiful hills of Westchester County, over 400 feet above the sea, lying half way between the Hudson River and the Sound, with a population of 9,000, is only 22 miles from
THE CENTER OF MANHATTAN.
BARGAINS
GRAND SALE
A LARGE NUMBER OF ½-ACRE PLOTS.
PRICES $500 AND UPWARD
According to Location. Payable In 25 Monthly Payments.
These plots are situated on Sound View Avenue or directly back, in the Southern part of the town, near the New York Post Road, on which the trolley connects direct to New York, the Railroad Station, and every large town in Westchester County.
THIS PROPERTY is entered by either of two massive stone entrances, with fine drives, has beautiful shade trees, pure air and water; no Mosquitoes or Malaria, is surrounded with large, magnificent residences valued from $5,000 to $30,000, making it the ideal spot for a home.
WHITE PLAINS has good schools, fine macadamized roads, the best in the State for driving, automobiling, and bicycling. Churches of all denominations, public library, stores, and is the County Seat of Westchester County, with handsome public buildings.
Commutation, 10½ Cents. Family Ticket, 28 Cents.
Within 34 minutes of 42d Street, Grand Central Station, and has 49 trains each way daily. Service unequalled by any railroad in the country.
WHITE PLAINS, with the New Electric Road—as shown by "New York Herald" February 4, 1903, will connect with the subway touching all business sections of Manhattan from 138th Street to Battery, and will make WHITE PLAINS the greatest residential suburban town, with the best equipped railroad in North America, and within less than 30 minutes of 42d Street, New York City.
Do not delay and let this wonderful opportunity pass. It is within the reach of everybody.
SUCCESS NEVER COMES UNLESS ONE GOES AFTER IT
NOR AN IDEAL SPOT for a HOME or INVESTMENT until one seeks for it. We have spent time and money looking for a place—have had the success in finding BOTH in one—SOUND VIEW AVENUE, WHITE PLAINS. We give you the benefit of our work by asking you to visit and inspect our property.
CALL, SEND, OR WRITE for further particulars and FREE TICKETS to the property. EXCURSIONS every day except Sunday on the 11:40 A. M., 2:08 or 3:06 P. M. Any other time by appointment.
NEW NETHERLAND REALTY COMPANY,
503 Fifth Avenue, Manhattan, N. E. Corner 42d St.

Mamaroneck.
MAMARONECK LOTS, $100
On Line of New Rochelle Railway.
$1.00 WEEKLY—NO ASSESSMENTS.
Near Station; on trolley; water, gas, electric light; fishing, bathing, sailing. WARRANTY REALTY CO., 115 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET—MISCELLANEOUS.

REMOVING CHURCH AND BUILDING MATERIALS. WANT OFFERS.
30 AND 32 WEST 22D, N. Y.
Apply
H. J. SACHS,
119 West 23d St.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 93K Tribune Building, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET—NEW YORK STATE.

75-acre camping site, said beauty and grandeur of Catskill Mountain peaks equaling Switzerland's beauties; no buildings; borders fine stream; grand hunting and fishing; combines falls, gorges, glens, lovely vales, and cleared plateaus for camps; price, $250; old Catskill Mountain homestead a specialty; going out like hot cakes. Write quick to Charles T. Contant, Kingston, N. Y.

Catskill Mountains.—Delightful cool Summer resort; 50 acres; old shade trees; for sale; 2,500 feet elevation; cottage with nine rooms and bath; completely furnished; large piazzas; garden, fruit trees; tennis court; fine forest trees; near village and good livery; photos; a bargain if sold in this season. Apply to H. Wanders, 342 East 9th St.

For Sale Cheap.—Good farm in Fulton County; 70 acres; good buildings; pleasant location; $1,500. Farm, Amsterdam, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

Montclair.—In beautiful Marlboro Park; near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; only house left of twenty; rent, $730; bargain for cash; easy terms; latest improvements; steam, gas, electricity, &c.; refined surroundings; other houses building; illustrated booklet free. Montclair Realty Co.

Upper Montclair.—8-room, house for sale, $8,500; architect's design; lot, 60x200. E. R. North, 220 Broadway.

Agency Montclair, N. J., residence properties; sale and rent. Clarence B. Tubbs, opp. Lackawanna Station.

Jersey City.

Jersey City.—2-family house; new; improvements; good location; $3,000. Staudinger, 542 Hudson St.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Fifth Annual Stockholders' Meeting of The Hocking Valley Railway Company.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
COLUMBUS, O., AUGUST 17TH, 1903.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of The Hocking Valley Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors, and all committees thereof since the last meeting of stockholders) will be held at the office of the Company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, October 6, 1903, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, 23 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, September 8th, 1903, at 3 o'clock P. M. and will reopen on Wednesday, October 7th, 1903, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
W. N. COTT, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PODER DE DIOS MINING COMPANY:
Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the members of The Poder de Dios Mining Company for the purpose of electing Directors thereof, will be held at the office of said corporation, at No. 52 Nassau Street, City and County of New York, on the 26th day of August, 1903, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.—Dated August 6, 1903.
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Stockholder of said Corporation.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF
THE NORTH AMERICAN COMPANY.
30 Broad Street,
New York, August 10th, 1903.
The regular quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT on the Capital Stock of this company will be paid by cheque on September 1st, 1903, to all stockholders of record at the closing of stock transfer books on Thursday, August 20th, 1903, at 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will remain closed until Wednesday, September 2d, 1903, at 10 o'clock A. M.
SILAS W. BURT, Secretary.

RUBBER GOODS MANUFACTURING CO.
18th Regular Preferred Dividend.
The Directors have this day declared the eighteenth regular Quarterly Dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Shares, out of earnings, payable September 15th to holders of record Sept. 5th, 1903.
The Preferred Transfer Books will be closed on Friday, Sept. 4th, at 3 o'clock, and reopened Sept. 16th.
Cheques will be mailed to registered addresses.
JAS. B. TAYLOR, Treasurer.
New York, August 7th, 1903.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL mortgage 4½ per cent. registered bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Friday, Aug. 21, 1903, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Sept. 1, and will reopen Sept. 1st at 10 A. M.
C. H. WELLFORD, Secretary.
Richmond, Va., Aug. 15, 1903.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, New York City, Aug. 6, 1903.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon Aug. 21, 1903, for furnishing this department with a quantity of furniture, hardware, and cleaning materials. Blanks for bidding can be obtained from the undersigned. Proposals must be inclosed in sealed envelopes marked "Proposals for Qr. Mr. Supplies, to be opened Aug. 21, 1903," and addressed to Colonel D. H. Wheeler, Depot Qr. Mr.

APARTMENTS TO

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The only offering scheduled to-day for auction at the Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, is the following:

By A. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale of H. H. Pomeroy, referee, 174 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 100 feet west of Third Avenue, 17 by 90.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $772.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Rents collected, property kept rented and cared for; will give your property personal attention; references few. Claude E. Lasher, 110 West 34th St.

Must sacrifice elegant 3-story Arranged two-family brick house, near rapid transit, one-half block from Amsterdam Av.; easy terms. Owner, 1,808 Amsterdam Av.

West 146th St.—Three-story dwelling; all modern improvements; handsomely decorated; for sale; furnished or unfurnished. John Kennett Kellogg, 80 William St.

Bung!—Broadway, near Grand; 48 feet front to Mercer St.; price, $125,000. Folsom Brothers, 838 Broadway.

Attention—3-story improved tenement, 2 stores, $30,000; 3 tenement houses, with stores, 75x100, $36,000 each. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av., 46th St.

Corner plot, 60x62, Avenue "A" near 23d; price, $70,000; terms reasonable. Folsom Brothers, 838 Broadway.

Businesses, vicinity Washington Square and Gramercy Park and other sections; $21,000 up. Folsom Brothers, 838 Broadway.

Bargain.—Plot seven lots; Cherry St., near Rutgers; price, $25,000; terms reasonable. Folsom Brothers, 838 Broadway.

Bung, quick purchaser; modern double tenement, Sales price, $19,500; rents, $2,800. Folsom Brothers, 838 Broadway.

Brick private dwelling, 3-story and basement, 126th, 30x100. Mrs. Monahan, 408 E. 117th St.

Four corner lots on Southern Boulevard and 175th St. Mrs. Monahan, 408 E. 117th St., City.

Old St.—20-ft. flat, $17,500. Stockdale & Julian, 2,192 Broadway.

BRONX.

For Sale—4 lots on 183d St., 200 feet from Southern Boulevard; also four on Garden St., 90 feet from Southern Boulevard. James Glynn, owner, 120 East 117th St.

BENJ. H. IRVING,
324 BERGEN AVE., COR. 147TH ST.
BRONX PROPERTIES, EXCHANGING, APPRAISING, MORTGAGES SECURED.

Large assortment 1-2-3 family houses located throughout Bronx; easy terms. Cahn, 2,959 3d Av.

$125 up, $5 monthly. Bronx lots, near 3d Av. L. Stadtmuller, 740 East 171st St.

LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

SOUTH SHORE OF LONG ISLAND
LAND FOR SEASIDE HOMES
BELLE HARBOR

The natural summer home for the New York business man, between the Atlantic Ocean and the Bay. Within forty-five minutes of the city. Sewerage, gas, electric light, and water at your door. Land beautifully laid out, handsome summer villas now being built.

Apply for particulars to Dr. Thomas P. Hughes, Room 1,101 Commercial Cable Building, 30 Broad St., N. Y. Telephone, 2,749—Cortlandt, or on the property at Belle Harbor.

BARGAIN—SELL OR RENT, SMALL FARM, BUILDINGS, ETC., NEAR THE WATERS OF SHELTER I., 1½ HOURS OUT. STEPHEN YATES, 189 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

East Jefferson, 1,000 acres woodland, $18.50 acre; just sold 955 acres. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

Flatbush lots $150, worth $500; must close estate immediately; splendidly improved neighborhood; easy terms; 25 minutes to bridge. Call Executor, 660 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Dean St.—In select Bedford section, near new Pratt Institute, three-story dwellings; all modern improvements; decorated; for sale cheap. John Kennett Kellogg, 80 William St.

Quick cash buyers for Brooklyn realty; immediate answer. Ernestus Gulick & Co., 320 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Two four-story brick flats, President St., bet. 4th and 5th Avs., Brooklyn. Mrs. Monahan, 408 East 117th St., N. Y.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

COLORED TENEMENTS
Profitably Managed.
COLORED SPECIALIST.

First and best in this line in the city. Proofs furnished of wide successful experience in the management of colored tenements.

Philip A. Payton, Jr.
Agent—Broker—Appraiser.
67 W. 134th St.

FLATS AND PRIVATE HOUSES

wanted for select colored tenants, to sell or manage; reference, bonds.
CONSERVE INVESTMENTS A SPECIALTY.
CLOYD L. BOYKIN,
218 W. 134th St. Tel. 2138 J M'ts'ld.

CLIENT HAS $25,000 AT 4½% TO INVEST in first mortgage on practically new triple avenue flat, valued $80,000 or over; upper west side preferred. Bernhard M. Behrend, 10 East 42d St.

Owners' Attention.—Have cash buyer for Third Av. (Bronx) properties. Money to loan on First Mortgage. Rents collected. Kornicker, 139 Broadway.

Want to Buy Cash—Any cheap lots, plots, old buildings or tenements; any part Manhattan Island. Chas. S. Smith, 96 Broadway.

Wanted—Private houses, either for sale or rent, below 42d; principals only. Folsom Brothers, 838 Broadway.

Dwellings, flats and apartment houses wanted for sale. Claude Lasher, 110 West 34th St.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—PENNSYLVANIA.

SUMMER RESORT FOR SALE.

Holmes & Feeley offer for sale what is known as "Camp Lake Ariel," one mile from the village of Hawnuck, Wayne County, Penn., on the road to Lake Como, two miles from Lordville Station, on Erie R. R., 800 feet above the Delaware River; fine lake, stocked with pike, bass, perch, and other pond fish. With it will go what is necessary to make it an inviting summer resort. The scenery is romantic, and a more cool, healthy and inviting location cannot be found. 400 miles from New York City.
NELSON & FARLEY, Equinunk, Penn.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

Weekly Payments.—Fine diamonds, watches, guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. Welsh Bundy Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CAMPBELL, JAMES H.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary Campbell, Mabel Campbell, Thomas F. Campbell, Dora Busby, Mary E. Forney, and the Comptroller of the State of New York, and to all persons interested in the estate of JAMES H. CAMPBELL, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You are each and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at his Court of Probate, in and for the County of New York, on the twenty-second day of September, 1903, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of the executrix of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have any, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank C. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 8th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and three.
FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

TO THE CREDITORS OF GEORGE BERGEN, late of the Town of Montgomery, Orange County, deceased.

An application having been made to the Surrogate's Court of Orange County for letters of administration upon the estate of said deceased and to have the penalty of the administratrix' bond fixed at double the amount of the claims of the creditors presented to the Surrogate, not powers, in an amount less than $5,000.00, pursuant to the provisions of Section 2684 of the Code of Civil Procedure, you will therefore present to said surrogate at the office in Goshen, on or before the 15th day of September, 1903, your claim against the estate of said deceased.
Dated July 16, 1903.
O. P. HOWELL, Surrogate.
E. C. COLEMAN, Petitioner's Attorney, Newburgh, N. Y.

GALLAGHER, MARY A. M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Asher C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY A. M. GALLAGHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the subscribers, at his office, No. 52 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the city of New York, on or before the 15th day of April, 1904.
THOMAS M. GALLAGHER, Administrator.
GALLAGHER & O'CONNOR, Attorneys for Administrator, 52 Pine Street, Manhattan, New York City. aug7-1awfmW

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 9:30, 11:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 6:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36 and 60, will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—*MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Due Albany 5:45 A. M., Troy, 6:50 A. M.
7:50 A. M.—*Adirondack. Thousand Islands, and Montreal Special.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—*EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:31 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10, Niagara Falls 8:00.
9:40 A. M.—*SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL.
10:30 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo 7:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—*BUFFALO EXPRESS. Due Buffalo 7:00 A. M.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo 11 P. M. Niagara Falls 11:46 P. M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:00, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 2:45 P. M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore. Due via M.C.
1:50 P. M.—*SARATOGA LIMITED. Saturdays only. Due Saratoga 5:40 P. M.
2:45 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. 20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
3:20 P. M.—*SARATOGA LIMITED, except Saturdays and Sundays. Due Saratoga 7:10 P. M.
3:30 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY FLYER. Due Albany 8:40, Troy 7:05 P. M.
3:40 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:30 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 5:15, Chicago 7:40, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. Mondays only to Chicago via both L. S. & M. S.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via Fort Kent. Sundays only.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, THOUSAND ISLAND AND TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 24 hours by Michigan Central, 28 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO THEATRE TRAIN. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:00 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. Daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams. Saturdays only 2:05 P. M. Sundays, 8:00 A. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch gas.

Ticket offices at 167, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 30 Park Row, 275 Columbus Av., 152 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 1st St. stations, New York; 359 and 722 Fulton St. and Broadway, Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE
BETWEEN
NEW YORK, BOSTON, NEW ENGLAND
Via Spuyten Duyvil and the
BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.
(N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

†9:04 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive Boston 8:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 8:15 A. M.

†Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 167, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen. Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R.R., Lessee.)

Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

*7:10 AM—For interm. points to Albany.
*9:40 AM—(1) Catskill Mtn. Express.
†11:20 AM—(2) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
†12:40 PM—(3) Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 PM—Chicago Express.
†2:15 PM—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:25 PM—(4) Ulster Express to Catskill Mts.
*3:45 PM—(4) For Hudson River points & Albany.
*8:00 PM—For Roch., Buffalo, Cleve. & Chi.
*9:15 PM—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:15 PM—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex (1) at 7:10 A. M., (2) at 10:43 A. M., (3) at 12:10 P. M., (4) at 12:40 P. M. Leaves Jersey City, F. R. R. Station, (1) at 10:47 A. M., (2) at 11:20 A. M., (3) at 12:50 P. M., (4) at 12:50 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

A. H. SMITH, General Manager. C. E. LAMBERT, General Pass. Agent.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier that shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—(6:00) 7:15 (only), 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, (6:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 8:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—(6:00), 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:25 A. M.

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—(6:00) 9:40 A. M., 1:30, (5:40 Lakewood and Lakehurst only), 6:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—9:40 A. M., (3:40 P. M. Saturdays.)

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—(6:00) A. M., 3:40 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT AND SEASHORE POINTS—(6:00) 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:10 (express only), 3:45, 5:20, 5:40, 4:00, (5:30, 6:30, (11:30 Wednesdays and Saturdays only), P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 8:00, 9:30, 4:00, 5:30 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA — (READING TERMINAL) *4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, †1:00, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, *6:00, †7:30, *8:00 P. M. *12:10 night.

ATLANTIC CITY AND SHORE POINTS—*4:25, *9:00, *10:30, *11:45 A. M., *1:00, *3:40, *5:00, *7:00, *12:10 night.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—(4:30), 8:45, 10:04, (10:10), (10:00), 11:00 A. M., Reading only; (11:00), †1:20, †2:40 P. M. Reading, Pottsville and Harrisburg only, *8:00, *8:30 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—From Pt. Rector St., Pier 8, Atlantic Highlands, Sebright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Point Pleasant, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 5:00 P. M.

*From Liberty Street only. †Daily. ‡Daily except Sunday. Sunday only. §Parlor cars only. ||Via Lamoille. ¶Saturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 8 Astor House, 167, 261, 415, 1,000, 1,364 Broadway, 143 East 125th St., 275 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 369 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 800 Broadway, Williamsburg, N. Y. Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. C. M. BURT, Gen. Pass'r Agt.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R. PHILADELPHIA AND READING RY. and BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.

	Leave South Ferry, Liberty St. Ferry,	
Balto.-Washington	3:30 AM	8:00 AM Buffet
Balto.-Washington	*10:00 AM	*10:00 AM Diner
Balto.-Washington	*11:00 AM	*11:00 AM Diner
Balto.-Washington	*12:00 PM	*1:00 PM Diner
"Royal Limited"	*2:00 PM	*3:00 PM Diner
Balto.-Washington	*4:00 PM	*5:00 PM Diner
Balto.-Washington	*9:00 PM	*9:00 PM Buffet
Balto.-Washington	†12:00 mt.	*12:00 mt. Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 8 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,500, 1,364 Broadway, 425 4th Av., 275 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., 152 West 125th St., 4 Court St., 344, 369 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 800 Broadway, Williamsburg, N. Y. Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 143, 261, 434, 1,364 and 1,500 Broadway, 425 4th Ave., 5 Union Square, West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y., 1,363 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 369 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn. N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City,	South Ferry.	Liberty St.
Chicago, Pittsburg	*12:10mt.	*12:15mt.
Chicago, Columbus	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve.	3:00pm.	3:00pm. Limited
"Pittsburg Limited"	*3:35pm.	*4:00pm. Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:10mt.	*12:15mt. Sleeper
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*3:35pm.	*4:00pm. Buffet
Norfolk	12:55pm.	1:00pm. Diner

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

Offices: 167, 261, 434, 1,500 Broadway, 4 Astor House, 20 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Dedrossses Sts. N. R.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday service, direct, 6:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M.

	Lv.	Lv.
Manch Check Local	*7.00 AM	*7.00 AM
Buffalo Express	*9.00 AM	*9.10 AM
Fast Express Express	*10.00 AM	*10.00 AM
Manch Check Local	*12.00 M	*12.00 M
Buffalo Express & Boston Express	*3.00 PM	*3.10 PM
Boston Local	*4.00 PM	*4.00 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*6.00 PM	*6.10 PM
THE WYOMING	*10.00 PM	*10.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 143, 261, 434, 1,364 and 1,504 Broadway, 425 4th Ave., 5 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y., 1,363 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 369 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn. N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

The following times from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

*3:35 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Parlor, Sleeping, and Dining Cars, for Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville.

*3:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Dining Car.

*10:05 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Compartment Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit.

*3:05 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville, (via Cincinnati) and Louisville, Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, Dining Car.

*4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Dining Car.

*5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis, Dining Car. For Garrett, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route).

*6:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday, Dining Car.

*7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

*8:55 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

†3:35, 8:35, 9:35 (Dining Car), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:05 (Dining Car), 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20), 3:20 (Congressional Limited.), all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:55 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:36 (Dining Car), 5:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 3:35, 8:35 (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:05 (Dining Car), 3:55 (Congressional Limited.), all Parlor and Dining Cars), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 5:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. 4:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express, 12:05 P. M. and 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Roanoke and Norfolk, 12:05 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week days and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—12:05 P. M. week days and 3:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:35 A. M. and 3:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:30 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Sleeping Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, from West Twenty-third Street Station, 7:40, 8:35 A. M., 12:10, 1:10 (Saturdays only), 3:25, 3:55, 5:25, 6:10, 4:35 and 6:35 P. M., week-days. Sundays, 7:35, 9:15 A. M., 4:35 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.) 7:40, 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:20, (Saturdays only), 3:25, 3:10, 3:50, 4:30, 6:10, and 7:00 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:00 P. M. From Desbrosses Street only, 3:40 A. M.; Cortlandt Street only, 8:45 A. M. week-days.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:05, 7:25, 7:55, 7:55, (Dining Car,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (Dining Car,) 9:55 St. Louis Limited.) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:05 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20), 3:20 (Congressional Limited.), all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:55, 4:25, 4:36 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:25, 4:25, 4:36 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 7:55, 8:55 (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:05 (Dining Car,) 3:55 (Congressional Limited.), all Parlor and Dining Cars), 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1,196, 112, and 291 Broadway; 138 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 30th St.); 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, foot of Desbrosses, and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 990 Fulton Street, 256 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; 1 Station Place, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone, "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Passenger Agent. Pass'r Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.
6-27-1903.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY

Lvs. Franklin St.		Lvs. W. 42nd St.
42:15 A. M.	Way Train	8:30 A. M.
7:40 A. M.	Way Train (Mon. Wed. Fri.)	9:00 A. M.
9:05 A. M.	Liberty Express	9:15 A. M.
*11:40 A. M.	Liberty Special	12:00 Noon
12:00 Noon	Express to Norwich	12:15 P. M.
*12:40 P. M.	Express to Binghamton	1:00 P. M.
3:00 P. M.	Ellenville and Kingston	3:15 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	Express to Rockland	3:40 P. M.
*5:40 P. M.	Western Express	6:00 P. M.

*Saturdays only. †Daily.
Parlor Car seats at 425 Broadway only.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the World.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A. M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier 8:40 "
" West 22d St. 9:00 "
" West 129th St. 9:20 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special Trains to Catskill Mtn. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North, and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Most delightful One-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat.

Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC. Orchestra on board.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL.
Sandy Hook Route
From Pier 8, Foot Rector St., N. R.

Boats leave at 8:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., and 1:00, 2:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 8:00 P. M.; Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M., for all

NEW JERSEY COAST RESORTS.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

For Catskill and Catskill Mountain Points, Hudson, and The Berkshires, Connecting and way landings. Steamer KAATERSKILL or ONTEORA every weekday from Pier 43 N. R. at 6 P. M. and from West 125th St. at 7 P. M.

Extra boat ONTEORA, Saturdays, 1:30 P. M. from Pier 43, 1:50 from West 125th St., for Catskill, Hudson by annex, and Malden.

Connections—Catskill Mountain, Boston & Albany, and Ulster & Delaware Railroads.

Special trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis, Summit, Haines Corners, and Tannersville.

Dining Rooms on Main Deck.
Descriptive Folder Mailed Free.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS

For RONDOUT, POUGHKEEPSIE, and NEWBURGH, week days, except Saturdays, at 4:00 P. M.; Saturdays at 1:00 P. M. For NEW-BURGH, CORNWALL, COLD SPRING, WEST POINT, week days, except Saturdays, at 8:00 P. M.; Saturdays at 3:00 P. M. W. 129th St., 10 A. M. for NEWBURGH, FISHKILL LDG., MT. BEACON, CORNWALL, COLD SPRING, and WEST POINT, every day, including Sundays.

JOY LINE — ONLY $2.00
New York to Providence. First-Class Service.

Fast and elegant steamers leave New York daily, including Sunday, at 5 P. M., from Pier 28, East River, foot of Catharine St. Phone, 3800 Orchard. Orchestra on each steamer.

New York to Boston, $3. "All the way by water." Stateroom berth free. About 24 hours' sail. Steamers leave New York Saturday at 3 P. M.

PEOPLES LINE
FOR ALBANY,
ADIRONDACK OR DEAN, RICHMOND

leaves Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 4 P. M., week days, connecting with express trains for SUMMER RESORTS North, East, and West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning trains for SHARON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, NORTH CREEK, and steamer on LAKE GEORGE. Summer Excursion book free. Orchestra on steamers.

TROY LINE.

Steamer "Saratoga" or "City of Troy" leaves West 10th Street pier daily 6 P. M., except Saturday. SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all points North and East.

Excursion: Troy, $2.50; Saratoga, $4.50. Dining-room on Main Deck. Searchlight Display.

Send for Booklet Excursion Tours.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND, and SAG HARBOR. Boats leave Pier 12, E. R., N. Y., near Wall St., week days, except Saturdays, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M. MONDAYS, EXTRA TRIP, 5 A. M. FOR GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR. Excursion tickets, good only to return same day by boat, $2.00; by rail, $1.00. Aug. 22, 23, and 24, the steamer will leave New York at 6 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 29, New, N. R., daily except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield, all New England points. Send for illus. folder.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHY GO TO CANADA?

Some go to spend their money.
Some go to spend other people's money.
Here's a chance for you to go and save money.

The good ship "CANADA," Dominion Line, (10,000 Tons,) sails from Boston to Quebec and Montreal; Sept. 12th. Four days at sea, on a palatial ocean liner, making a voyage along the American Coast, the Gulf and noble River St. Lawrence and all for $45.00.

You don't "have to stay" in Canada, as the "forty-five" includes a ticket to Boston by any old line, and return by rail from Montreal to New York.

If you have the price, come in for a circular. If not, please leave them for the other fellow.

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 & 1185 Broadway, New York.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

From New Pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken.
K. Wm. II. Aug. 25, 7:30 A M. Kaiser...Sept. 29, 10 AM
Kaiser...Sept. 1, 10 AM Kronprinz...Oct. 6, 4 PM
Kronprinz. Sept. 8, 6:30 AM K. Wm. II. Oct. 20, 3 PM
K. Wm. II. Sept. 22, 6:30 PM Kaiser...Oct. 27, 10 AM

THE NEW TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
S. S. "Kaiser William II."
707 FEET—19,500 TONS—40,000 HORSE-POWER.
SAILS AUG. 25, SEPT. 22, OCT. 20.
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

From New Pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken.
Bremen...Aug. 20, 1 PM Kurfuerst...Sept. 17, 1 PM
Lahn...Sept. 24, 11 AM Albert...Sept. 24, Noon
Friedrich...Sept. 5, 3 PM Bremen...Oct. 1, Noon
Barbarossa...Sept. 10, 7 PM Friedrich...Oct. 8, 11 AM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

From New Pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken.
Hohenz'n...Aug. 20, 11 AM F. Irene...Oct. 24, 11 AM
P. Irene...Sept. 12, 11 AM Lahn...Nov. 7, 11 AM
Lahn...Sept. 24, 11 AM Hohenz'n...Nov. 21, 11 AM
Hohenz'n...Oct. 10, 11 AM P. Irene...Dec. 1, 11 AM

GERLICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N.Y.
Louis H. Myer, 48 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Twin-Screw Express and Passenger Service.
Bluecher, Aug. 20, 10 AM Moltke, Sept. 3, 10 AM
Pennsy., Aug. 27, 10 AM Deutschland, Sept. 10, 10 AM
A. Victoria, Aug. 27, 10 AM P. Heinr'h, Sept. 10, 10 AM
Patricia, Aug. 29, 10:30 AM Pretoria, Sept. 12, 8 AM

THE GREAT OCEAN FLYER.
S. S. Deutschland.
Record Voyage, 5 Days, 7 Hrs., 58 Min.
SAILS SEPT. 19, OCT. 12, NOV. 12.
TO THE Mediterranean
NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.
By Superb Twin-Screw Steamers.
Pr. Oskar, Aug. 19, 10 AM Pr. Oskar, Jan. 5, 10 AM
*A. Victoria, No. 19, 10 AM P. Adalbert, Jan. 30, 10 AM
P. Adalbert, Dec. 8, 10 AM *A. Victoria, Feb. 2, 10 AM
*Calls at Gibraltar and Algiers.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

BY SEA TO MAINE
ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMSHIPS OF THE
MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.
is the most delightful sea trip out of New York.

Fast modern Steamships NORTH STAR and HORATIO HALL sail for PORTLAND Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Direct route to the White Mountains, Bar Harbor, R

STUYVESANT FISH EXPECTS MORE MERGERS

Illinois Central's President Says Consolidations Are Good.

He Declares That a Well-Managed Trust Will Always Decrease Prices—His Road's Plans.

Stuyvesant Fish, President of the Illinois Central Railroad, yesterday gave out a statement in which he commended business consolidations as helpful to the general prosperity of the country, and predicted that there would be still more merging of interests. Mr. Fish said:

"Consolidations and mergers will continue right along. But the railroads will never be controlled by one man. Neither will the Government take control of them. These consolidations are aimed to secure greater economy, and should bring about lower rates.

"You can no more prevent consolidations in the interest of economy than you can make water run up hill. The right way to do is to let the railroads consolidate or merge all they want to. Then let the people look after tariff rates and taxation.

"Consolidations are bound to go on right along in one form or another. There are at present some 800 railroad companies, and these will sooner or later be merged into twenty or thirty corporations. It is the inexorable logic of events, and the tendency of the times.

"You have any number of parallel cases. Take the Standard Oil Company, for example. Instead of sending up the price of oil, they have continually cheapened it. Their profits have increased right along because of their greater ability to use the by-products. A well-managed trust will always decrease prices. If it does not, it will invite new competitors in the field. For no man or no company has a monopoly on brains in our Republic.

"The tendency of the times is to economize and utilize everything possible. The Armours, for instance, utilize everything but the squeak in the hog. The same is true in railway management. The Illinois Central Railroad is a consolidation of some fifty small lines. When the company took over the Yazoo and Mississippi Railroad we saved in clerk hire alone in one year about $300,000, which pays the interest on $1,000,000 at 3 per cent.

"Look at the consolidations going on in banks nowadays. And they will continue to consolidate, because it is economy so to do. A score of years ago the combined clearings of all the banks in a day did not run much over $20,000,000, while to-day one bank alone does that much business every twenty-four hours. And the capital of all the banks in New York twenty years ago was not over $80,000,000. To-day one bank alone has half that sum.

"Consolidations are a good thing. The two States in the Union that have prospered the most are New York and Pennsylvania, and in each there is practically only one big railroad corporation. This shows you that a well-managed merger is beneficial to all parties, the public and the promoters.

"There is no danger to be feared from them at all. Trusts are bound to come, and if they are well managed they will not only earn money for themselves, but give the public lower prices. If the Beef Trust or the Steel Trust raise prices without any good reason, they will defeat their own ends by inviting the formation of new companies.

"The business on the Illinois Central has been increasing right along, and our July earnings, as compared with those of last year, show a gain of $500,000.

"The cry is for more cars and better facilities for handling our traffic. I have just closed a contract for 1,000 more cars and some new engines, and we are rushing improvements with all dispatch along our line. We will put down a double track from Chicago to St. Louis as soon as possible.

"We have all we can do to finish up the work already mapped out in double tracking and the improvement of our terminal facilities. Many Eastern people have little conception of the great growth and progress of the West. A flurry in the stock market doesn't affect things there very much."

TEMPLE FOR ODD FELLOWS.

At Annual Meeting They Are to Vote on Plans for New Home.

Arrangements will be completed this week at the annual meeting at Niagara Falls of the New York State Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for the construction of a splendid temple in West Twenty-third Street. The building and land will cost about a half million dollars.

The Odd Fellows have long been without a temple in this city, its old home, built in 1857, at Grand and Centre Streets, having been sold in 1879. Following the sale of this building there was some opposition to the erection of another, and finally the money realized was divided among the lodges of the State which had originally contributed it.

The matter of a new temple has been agitated in recent years, and, among those to take special interest in it was Leon Lewin of 955 Lexington Avenue, the present Grand Master of the lodge. It is said to be largely due to him that the money necessary for the new temple has been raised. He has the matter well in hand, and feels certain that the plans will be approved at the annual meeting.

Architects Warner & Windolph have drawn the plans for the temple, which will be fireproof and five stories high. The ground floor is to be occupied by stores, and the others by the Grand Lodge offices and the assembly room. The facade will be in Italian Renaissance style, of limestone and Harvard brick. Special attention will be given to interior decorations, and it is expected that the assembly room will be one of the handsomest of its kind in the country.

This meeting of the Grand Lodge will take place Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, and Mr. Lewin, the retiring Grand Master, says that it will be one of the most exciting of years because of a close contest for the position of Grand Secretary and Grand Representative. Ordinarily it is pretty well understood just who will fill these offices, but this time there are three candidates for the second position and two for the first. W. R. Spooner of 302 Broadway, Henry R. Borst of Amsterdam, N. Y., and John P. Kelles of Malone, N. Y., would like to be Grand Representatives, while James D. McIntyre of Yonkers and Henry Walker of Brookline want the place of Grand Secretary. All of these men are said to be able to secure a majority of votes in the local lodges, and consequently the selections will fall to the Committee on Elections of the Grand Lodge.

BOY CHOOSES TO BE A JEW.

He Threatened Suicide Before His Choice Between the Faiths of His Parents.

Sorrowing because he felt himself neither Jew nor Gentile, sixteen-year-old Walter Bender of 58 Division Street recently threatened to commit suicide. His family on Tuesday last had performed by Rabbi Goldstein of 13 Bayard Street the ceremony which made him a Jew.

The circumstances which made Walter feel that he did not belong to any faith were that his father was Irish while his mother is a Jewess. His father belonged to a well-known Irish family of the east side. The family was in the paper and twine business and had considerable weight in district politics. The members were proud of the fact that they were Irish, and when Walter Bender married a Hebrew woman there was a stir in both families. The couple were disowned by the wife's strictly orthodox relatives, who relented upon the birth of the boy Walter, and hoped that he might be brought up as a Hebrew.

These desires were upset by Walter's father, however, and the boy was sent to a Sunday School in Forsyth Street. He continued in a Catholic Church until the death of his father some time ago.

After this Walter went sometimes to a Catholic Church and sometimes to a synagogue, but was attached to neither. He began to brood over this until he decided to kill himself. He confided in his mother, and she persuaded him to accept her faith.

Accordingly Rabbi Goldstein was seen and promised to perform the ceremony, though it is said to be unusual for any one of Walter's age to be accepted into the faith. Last Tuesday the rabbi came and ten old men of the neighborhood were called in, as is the custom, and while a great crowd waited in the street around the door of the tenement house, young Bender adopted the faith of his mother.

When seen last night Walter was smiling and happy, because he said he now knew what he was.

DELEGATES IN A WRANGLE.

Hot Discussion Over Knights of Labor Issue in Central Federated Union.

The subject of the retention of the Knights of Labor unions in the Central Federated Union created another hot discussion at the central's meeting yesterday. At last week's meeting the Secretary had been ordered to get from President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor the exact conditions under which the Central Federated Union was granted a charter from the American Federation of Labor. Instead of writing to President Gompers, Secretary Bohm resurrected a letter from President Gompers, dated Jan. 24, 1901, which he read to the meeting. The principal part of the letter was as follows:

Section 1, Article 12 of our constitution provides that no local or central body shall admit to or retain in its council delegates from any local organization that owes its allegiance to any other body hostile to any affiliated organization. The declarations, policy, and actions of any organization must determine as to whether it is antagonistic or owes its allegiance to an organization which is antagonistic to the trades union movement. A mere name counts for nothing.

There are to-day some local organizations of labor that have steadfastly adhered to antiquated names and yet are stanch trade unions. The name of an organization of labor is no bar. What the American Federation of Labor aims to achieve is the unity of the labor movement in sentiment, policy, polity, principle and action to the advancement of the general interests of the workers of our country.

In the discussion which ensued some of the strong Federationists held that the letter meant that no Knights of Labor could be in the central body while the latter was affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

"What are you going to do about it?" said Delegate Robinson, who is an organizer for the American Federation of Labor. "This body should have only unions that act in harmony. I move that the constitution of the American Federation of Labor be lived up to."

Delegate Hanna of the Bluestone Cutters' Union, a Knight of Labor organization, declared that the Knight of Labor unions in the central body were not hostile to the central body. He was supported by Master Workman Rock of District Assembly No. 49, Knights of Labor, and the delegate of the Pavers and Rammers' Union, another Knights of Labor organization.

"I challenge any one to prove that we have been hostile to the American Federation of Labor," said Delegate Hanna. "Instead of being hostile we have always fought side by side with them."

The delegate of the Pavers and Rammers caused a laugh by stating that the trouble might have been that John W. Hayes of the Knights of Labor came to organize unions here while Delegate Robinson was in the field as organizer for the American Federation of Labor. The delegate declared that his organization repudiated Hayes, and would have nothing to do with him, and that Robinson could go organizing as much as he could.

A hot discussion followed, during which opposing delegates were often talking at cross purposes and had frequently to be called to order by the Chair.

Delegate Brown of Cigarmakers' Union No. 144 suggested that the whole matter should be left to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, which meets in Boston in September. He continued:

"This is a bad time to stir up any question of this kind, when we are in the turmoil of a building trades' war and everything is in a chaotic state. We should wait until the atmosphere clears before we take up anything of this kind."

After a long wrangle it was decided that the matter should lie over until the convention of the American Federation of Labor meets in Boston.

Central Union Indorses Jewelers.

The delegate of the Jewelers' Union reported to the Central Federated Union yesterday that the lock-out of the jewelers by the New York Manufacturing Jewelers' Association was still in progress, but that instead of 1,400 being locked out, as the employers said, only 600 men in all were locked out. He declared that the strikers would remain out until they were able to enforce the rule of the union in regard to the collection of dues from delinquent members. The stand of the jewelers was indorsed by the central body.

CAUGHT AFTER FOUR YEARS.

Detective While Visiting Finds Barber, Accused of Murder, Whom He Had Long Sought.

After having confessed, the police say, to the murder of a man in Chicago in 1899, Frank Sineni, a barber, twenty-five years old, was locked up in Police Headquarters yesterday. In 1899 the police of this city received a circular, with photograph attached, of Sineni, in which the Chicago police asked that the barber, if found, be arrested for the murder of Oscar Quarnstrom, who was killed with a razor on Aug. 2 of that year. The case was put in the hands of Detective Sergeant Petrosino.

The detective said yesterday that in the morning he went to call on some friends of his who live on the top floor of 2,428 First Avenue. While he was going up stairs, he said, he looked into an apartment, the door being open, and saw a man seated at a table whose face reminded him forcibly of the photograph of Sineni.

The detective went into the apartment and questioned the man, who said he was Tony D'Arodoa, a barber, who, with his wife and daughter, ten years old, had been living here for the past four months.

The detective told the man that he was wanted at Police Headquarters. He went unresistingly with the detective. When he was confronted with the circular, the police say, the man admitted he was Sineni and also that he had committed the murder.

He said that he had killed Quarnstrom because the man had attacked his father. The prisoner will be held to await advices from Chicago. The police there have been notified of the arrest.

BROKE UP STREET MEETING.

The Rev. Maxwell P. Johnstone, an evangelist, who holds an open-air meeting every Sunday night at the Twenty-third Street and Fifth Avenue side of Madison Square, had his meeting broken up last night because he made a reference which the crowd considered uncomplimentary to two women who were listening to him. Half a dozen policemen prevented the preacher from being mobbed.

Johnstone had a large crowd around him about 9:30 o'clock when two well-dressed women who had stopped to listen laughed at the preacher's vivacious gesticulations. The speaker saw the women laughing, and he showed that he did not like it by talking about them. When the men in the crowd heard the remarks they became angry. A move was made by several of them toward the preacher, and others followed. A small box on which he was standing was kicked from under him.

A lively demonstration followed as the preacher was jostled about and threatened, and the box was kicked down the street. Then the policemen came and kept the crowd from the preacher, who, however, insisted on continuing his exhortation. The crowd hooted him, and finally he had to withdraw. Several men gave their names to the police and said they thought the man's license to preach in the streets should be revoked.

BROKEN BANK MAY PAY.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 16.—Things are quiet to-day in the Navesink National Bank troubles. The receiver, W. A. Mason, has been at the bank nearly the entire day getting ready a detailed report of the bank's condition. Rumors fly thick and fast concerning Cashier E. L. Cowart's disposition of the money he is charged with having embezzled, but the cashier has refused to say anything since his confession.

It was given out to-day that the depositors would be paid in full some time during the week. When asked about this to-night the receiver said he could not answer, but remarked that National bank depositors seldom lose their money when a bank became insolvent.

MABEL PARKER REMANDED

Forgery Case Hearing Adjourned at McClusky's Request.

To Be Arraigned with Her Husband—She Induces Detective to Let Her Walk Down Fifth Avenue.

Mrs. Mabel Parker, who is regarded by the detectives of the Central Office as one of the most remarkable women they have yet had to deal with, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning, charged with forging the names of several Broadway merchants. She carried four magazines, which she laid on the desk in front of Magistrate Flammer while she listened to the remarks of Detective Peabody concerning herself.

"What is the charge against this woman?" asked the Magistrate.

"Forgery," was Peabody's reply.

The Magistrate was evidently astonished, and paused to take a look at the defendant. She smiled, and said:

"Yes, Sir. That's the charge."

"Are you ready to proceed with the case?" asked the court.

"It is the request of Inspector McClusky that Mrs. Parker be remanded back to the Mercer Street Station until to-morrow morning," Detective Peabody said.

"Have you any objection to going back?" asked Magistrate Flammer.

"None whatever, Sir," she said.

"Then you will be remanded until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning," said the Magistrate. "Give her name to the clerk."

Asked about her case, Mrs. Parker replied:

"It is hardly necessary to say anything, and I cannot talk much under the circumstances. As you see, I am securely under arrest, and I wish I wasn't. I should like to have the confidence one must have when one knows everything is all right. Of course, I hope to be able to clear myself, but my dear friend, Mr. Peabody, tells me a number of persons will appear against me when I'm tried.

"My home was formerly in Minneapolis, where I was married four years ago, and I came immediately to this city with my husband. I forgot to tell you that my husband is also under arrest.

"It's quite a family affair, you see. I suppose that my children would be there, too, that is, if I had had any."

As she talked she slowly turned the pages of one of her magazines. Pausing at a story, she said: "Oh, well, I have need of rest—I long for rest. But you'll pardon me, won't you—Mr. Peabody is waiting."

She then left the courtroom with the detective. Once free from the court atmosphere she seemed to breathe more freely, and asked the detective to walk over to Fifth Avenue and down past its churches and through Washington Square to the station. Peabody did as she requested.

At Police Headquarters yesterday no further information was forthcoming regarding the complaints of forgery said to be accumulating against Mrs. Parker. The only cases of forgery so far cited against her are those involving the names of R. H. Macy & Co., Alice Kauser, the play broker of 1,432 Broadway, Benedict Brothers, the Shoe and Leather Bank, and Rogers, Peet & Co. The sums vary from $150 to $1,200.

The cases of James Reed and James Parker, said to be the husband of Mabel Parker, the two men arrested on Thursday afternoon last by Detectives Butts and Armstrong of the West Thirtieth Street Station, taken into custody at the corner of Broadway and Thirty-second Street, will also come up before Magistrate Flammer in Jefferson Market Court this morning.

INTENDED TO SCARE DEBTOR.

An Italian Armed Himself with Ugly Looking Weapons, Met a Policeman, and Was Arrested.

With a large knife strapped to his left side and the butt of a huge army pistol protruding from his right hip pocket, Michael Ritz was hurrying up First Avenue late Saturday night, searching for a man who had refused to pay him a debt, when he ran into Patrolman Norton. The policeman arrested him forthwith.

"Let me be free for just five minutes," said Ritz, "and I'll return and go with you to the station."

But Norton thought it would not be wise to permit the armed man to remain at large in his highly excited state of mind. In the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning the prisoner told Magistrate Barlow that he had tried every way imaginable to collect the debt, but had been unsuccessful. Therefore he had hit upon the idea of scaring the debtor into making a settlement. No, he said, he would not have shot the debtor, under any circumstances.

"It isn't necessary to turn yourself into a walking arsenal to collect debts in this country," said the Magistrate. "I'll fine you $5 and have your weapons placed where they are not so apt to go off, even accidentally."

Ritz said that he was an Italian and that his home was at 21 Hopkins Street, Brooklyn.

LACKAWANNA MAKES CHANGES.

Two New Ferryboats to Hoboken and a Viaduct to Eliminate Grade Crossings in Newark.

One boat added to each line—the Barclay Street, where there have been four, and the Christopher Street run, where there have been three—will be the improvements made this week to the service of the Hoboken Ferry Company, lately taken over by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company.

The same company's plans for improvements in Newark contemplate an expenditure of $1,000,000, and when they are completed trains will pass over a viaduct which eliminates twenty-seven street crossings at grade. From High Street west to the city limits, on the main line and Montclair Branch, the tracks will be depressed between retaining walls, with street crossings overhead. The elevation and depression will be for three tracks, assuring one track for fast suburban express trains in and out of New York.

A double deck bridge at the Passaic River, with a draw span of 221 feet and street trestle work on either side, will allow passenger trains to pass on the upper deck, and freights on the lower. Already 6,250 tons of steel for bridges have been ordered.

JOHN D. SLAYBACK RETIRES.

Stock Exchange Member Leaves—Howard Story Gray Posted for His Seat.

John D. Slayback, one of the oldest members of the Stock Exchange, has retired from active business and his seat on the Exchange has been posted for transfer to Howard Story Gray. While a member of the firm of John Bloodgood & Co. Mr. Slayback was broker for Commodore Vanderbilt and Daniel Drew when they were conducting the great railroad deals that made them famous and laid the foundation of the Vanderbilt millions.

Mr. Slayback was admitted to the Stock Exchange in December, 1869, and became a member of the firm of John Bloodgood & Co. at the same time, and when Bloodgood died he carried on the business as the only surviving partner until its failure in 1890. E. F. Slayback, the only son of Mr. Slayback, is a member of the Stock Exchange firm of Pearl & Co.

Beggar Had Deeds and Bank Book.

Five men, who, the Sisters in the Mount St. Vincent Seminary told the police, were hanging around near the institution, begging for food, were arrested yesterday charged with disorderly conduct. In the Morrisania Police Court they were fined $10 each. One of the prisoners, Andrew Purcell, thirty-nine years old, of Montreal, Canada, had deeds to a plot at Medford, L. I., and two bank books on a bank in Montreal. One of the books showed he had a deposit of $82.

McLAUGHLIN AND COLER BOOM.

Says He Would Have to be a Jeffries to Give Orders to Shevlin and McCarren.

Hugh McLaughlin declared last night at the Great Peconic Bay House, at Jamesport, L. I., where he is staying, that he had resolved when he went to his Summer quarters to have nothing to do with politics and nothing to say about politics. So he declined to commit himself to the proposition that he was urging Bird S. Coler as the Democratic candidate for Mayor of Greater New York.

"It is true," said Mr. McLaughlin, leaning reflectively upon a crooked staff evidently fresh cut from somewhere in the Long Island woods, and speaking with great deliberation, "it is true that Mr. Coler was here last week, but it is also true that he has come here in August every Summer these five or six years.

"I am not talking politics when I say that," added Mr. McLaughlin. When he was specifically asked about the story, in which friends both of himself and Mr. Coler were quoted as saying in effect that Mr. McLaughlin would urge Mr. Coler's nomination for Mayor this Fall as strongly as he had urged the nomination of the same man for Governor last year and for Mayor two years ago, Mr. McLaughlin said he would "let the story stand," that he did not care to deny it, that it did not do him any harm, and that if he were to deny all the newspaper stories about him without foundation of fact he would have no time for anything else.

"I supported Coler for Governor last year," said Mr. McLaughlin, "purely in the interest of the people. I thought the people wanted him—but they elected Mr. Odell instead."

As to his having passed the word to "his lieutenants" at Saratoga, James Shevlin and Patrick H. McCarren, to urge Coler upon the Democratic leaders as his first and last choice for the nomination, Mr. McLaughlin had this to say:

"If I were going to give any instructions, that is orders, to men like Shevlin and McCarren I'd need to be a Jeffries."

Mr. McLaughlin added that he had not been in public life for twenty years, and he did not see why people should ask him questions about current matters. Then he suggested that being Sunday night it was a good time to sing hymns and walked into the music room, where somebody was seated at a piano, and whence presently came sounds of music.

WANT ODELL TO NAME SNELL.

Politicians Appeal to Senator Platt When the Governor Suggests a Conference.

A trio of Mohawk politicians, ex-Senator Hobart Krum of Schoharie Court House, Jacob Snell, Republican leader of the County of Montgomery, and ex-Congressman John K. Stewart of the old Twenty-first District, walked about the verandas of the Oriental Hotel at Manhattan Beach yesterday looking volumes and saying nothing. Later it developed that Gov. Odell has ordered a halt on all proceedings looking to the appointment by him of Leader Snell to the Superintendency of Napanoch Reformatory, in Ulster County.

It has been generally supposed that Snell virtually had the place, as it was announced a short time ago that he was making arrangements to temporarily give up his residence in Fonda, Montgomery County, and move to the Hudson Valley.

What determined the Governor to delay in appointing Snell has not yet appeared, though it is known that the incumbent of the office is being urged by Senator Jotham P. Allds as deserving of retention.

"It'll be better to have a conference about this," the Governor is reported to have said. And a conference there will be, with Senator Platt in it, as Leader Snell is his recognized representative in Montgomery. There is no question that the senior Senator from New York State will urge the appointment of Mr. Snell.

SAYS ROOT MAY STAY AWHILE.

Senator Platt Thinks War Secretary Will Remain Till December—The McClelland Seat.

Senator T. C. Platt declared at Manhattan Beach yesterday that Secretary of War Elihu Root will not retire from the Cabinet until December. The Senator also said that J. J. McCook was a very able man and very popular, and in his opinion would make a good Secretary of War.

"Of course, the President thinks well of Taft. He has great confidence in him," said the Senator. "But, say, Ohio doesn't need that position, does it? I was not aware that it stood in particular need of anything."

The Senator said that the new Secretary should come from New York, believing this State in every way entitled to it. He added:

"I don't believe Root would resign the War Secretaryship to take the Governorship."

"I am gratified at the appointment and acceptance of Senator McClelland," said Senator Platt, in reference to the United States Appraisership. "I think it'll relieve the State Senate situation."

For McClelland's successor Senator Platt favors ex-Senator Isaac N. Mills, who was beaten in his effort for re-election last Fall by the then ex-Senator McClelland. He expressed his belief again that the insurgent Senators, Elsberg, Brackett, and Brown, were not so radical.

PORT WARDEN MARCH'S OUTING.

He Hires a Carload of Holstein Cows to Insure Plenty of Milk.

Republicans, Democrats, and Fusionists will be guests of Port Warden James E. March at his outing to residents of the Sixth Assembly District, Wednesday, to Greenwood Lake, N. J. Thus far over 2,500 tickets have been distributed, and while originally arrangements were made to have the train go out in four sections of ten cars each, it is now likely that fifty cars will be used.

There will be many women and children present. For their comfort Port Warden March has arranged to hire a carload of Holstein cows for the day, and the milk will be distributed both on the train and on the grounds. The start will be made from Chambers Street and North River at 8:30 A. M.

TWO LEOPARDS BORN.

An Addition to the Population of the Central Park Zoo.

Two strange leopards were discovered in the cage of the handsomest female leopard in Central Park at an early hour yesterday morning. They had not been unexpected, however, and a little den on one side of the cage had been installed a few days ago for their reception.

The young leopards are about the size of half-grown house cats. According to Keeper John Herlick it will be three days before the mother will leave them and her den for food or exercise.

All the keepers at the Central Park Zoo were jubilant yesterday over the new arrivals. There is a scarcity of leopards there, and every effort will be put forth to guard the new arrivals from sickness.

DROVE HIS HEARSE TOO FAST.

Magistrate Thought Undertaker Was Seeking Trade.

Max Jacoby, an undertaker of 92 Sheriff Street, was arraigned before Magistrate Cornell in Essex Market Police Court yesterday morning by Policeman Bissert of the Delancey Street Station, charged with recklessly driving his hearse. Jacoby was driving through Norfolk Street with his hearse, in which was an empty coffin, early yesterday morning, narrowly escaping running over pedestriains, when the policeman arrested him. Jacoby insisted that he was not driving at any faster pace than was dignified for a hearse.

"It looks to me, with that empty coffin you had ready, as if you were drumming up trade," said Magistrate Cornell, "but I will discharge you with a reprimand if you will promise not to use such strenuous methods in your business."

Jacoby said he would be more careful in future.

HERE TO SPEND A BILLION

Great Army of Buyers in New York for the Fall Trade.

How They Stock Up Stores All Over the Country from the Great Wholesale District.

For the last week Fall buyers representing a large proportion of the 80,000,000 human beings of the United States, together with those buying for export trade, have been crowding into the city by the thousands. This is the market where they can buy at the lowest prices. Some goods are sold by the wholesale houses at a profit of only one-eighth of 1 per cent.—others of course at a much better profit—but where hundreds of thousands of yards are sold at a profit of one-eighth of 1 per cent. the net total is large.

It is roughly estimated that the average buyer purchases more than $10,000 worth of goods on a trip to this city. There are many who buy much more—$75,000 worth and upward—and a few, representing large jobbing houses in St. Louis or Chicago, place orders, during the six weeks when the entire wholesale district is in shirt sleeves and working like beavers, amounting to $1,000,000. To say that the sum total purchased from the wholesale houses of New York during the Fall season, which usually draws about 25 per cent. more purchasers than the Spring one, approaches $1,000,000,000 may not be estimating it many millions in excess of the actual amount.

It is computed that the number of buyers who come here in the Fall is upward of 70,000, 10 per cent. of whom are women. The percentage of the latter as buyers of things pertaining to feminine attire is naturally larger than the number of men. The buyers of millinery and of corsets, for instance, are 25 per cent. women. The importance of the woman buyer in the market is felt more every year. They are keen and have the tendency to set better styles.

ARMY OF SALESMEN.

To wait upon this influx of purchasers after bargains, styles, and staples requires an army of trained salesmen with their lines, styles, and prices at their finger tips; affable, expert in guessing, anticipating, and following a customer's wants. The largest wholesale house in the world, situated in New York, employs more than 1,700 men in all, including those connected with its stock rooms and warehouses, a large percentage of which are salesmen. These salesmen practically set their own salaries, their value to their houses being reckoned in the largest concerns, except in unusual cases, at a fraction of 1 per cent. and upward on the amount of goods they sell in a year. A few connected with the foremost wholesale houses command a trade of $1,000,000, others $750,000, $500,000, $350,000, and lower.

One house alone, to give some idea of the enormous volume of business done by the wholesale houses of New York, sells in a year more than $50,000,000 worth of goods, embracing everything offered in department and kindred stores. On a day when a wholesale house advertises a special sale of one line of goods may be seen a thousand buyers on a floor at once, bidding as if they were at an auction on a short lot or a few cases of special patterns or bargains in silks, cottons, woolens, or muslins.

The buyers and salesmen of to-day accord each other every courtesy. Even when shaving each other down to the smallest fraction of a cent there is perfect amicability. It might be said that the honor system is in vogue. When a buyer walks into a house and refuses to purchase certain goods because, as he says, he can buy them cheaper somewhere else, the salesman, who can only know approximately what they are being sold for elsewhere, takes his word for it, and if his house will stand for it assumes the responsibility of shaving off a fraction of a cent if possible to land his order. The man who tells an untruth to break prices soon finds he acquires an unsavory reputation, and learns it pays, if nothing else, to walk circumspectly.

BUYER FOR EACH DEPARTMENT.

It is not an uncommon occurrence for an out-of-town store to have half a dozen buyers in New York at the same time purchasing for the different departments, the immensity of the modern department store making it impossible to restrict the purchasing to a few. Almost every department to-day has its buyer. They and other buyers find an additional reason for coming to New York once or twice a year in their being able in this city to compare the ruling domestic prices of some goods with those of the importing houses. That is why many, although New York's large wholesale houses have branches in Chicago and St. Louis to compete with those in those formidable wholesale points, after purchasing in St. Louis and Chicago continue to New York. In this they are encouraged by the Merchants' Association, by differential rates on the railroads from Chicago and return, and other points east of the Mississippi, excepting a large portion of the South, which discourages buying outside of its cities.

Then, too, besides the hundreds of wholesale houses, nearly every big mill in the United States has its salesrooms here. From present indications the number of buyers coming to New York this Fall will be 25 per cent. larger than ever in its history. It has not been an uncommon occurrence in the past for hotel proprietors in the central hotel district to ask friendly buyers to "double up," and also to erect as many as a hundreds cots a night for their accommodation. This is one reason why new hotels are being erected in Upper Broadway and thereabout. If it had not been for the building strike most of these would have been ready at this time.

BUSINESS AND PLEASURE.

Many buyers combine their annual or semi-annual trips to this city on business with pleasure and bring their wives with them for an outing. They take excursions and side trips to different near-by seashore resorts, and some, making them their headquarters, run back and forth to this city to buy. Not a few visit friends in and out of the city, but the average buyer likes to mix with his fellows at the hotels, and in the evenings in convivial groups go to the roof gardens, the beaches, and various places of amusement. While a few remain in New York but three or four days, and then rush on to Boston, which still leads the trade in footwear, or to other points, the majority stay here for ten days or two weeks—some a month.

The average buyer probably expends about $8 a day—with many this is a mere bagatelle—on hotel expenses and "incidentals." This alone in the aggregate at a low estimate probably means $2,500,000 to $3,000,000 to the good of New York. An unusual number of buyers will be here during the coming week on account of the international yacht races. One phase of this Fall season is being particularly remarked on by the heads of the largest wholesale houses—the large number of buyers from the extreme West and other parts who never before bought in this market. A head of one of these houses remarked: "There's every indication of an unprecedented Fall business," and he added emphatically, "and it will be." This in face of the present supposed stringent cotton situation.

BABY PARADE IN NEWARK.

Twelve Families Enter Twenty-five Children—To be an Annual Event.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 16.—Residents of South Seventeenth Street, between Madison and Clinton Avenues, gave a baby parade yesterday afternoon and arrangements have been made to make it an annual event. Although there are but twelve families residing on the block, twenty-five children were in the procession, their ages ranging from one month to six years.

The scheme was conceived by the mothers, who form a little coterie in that part of the street. Represented in the parade were the families of William Driscoll, J. S. Hobbs, John Sherman, William Roberts, Robert Taylor, Theodore Fettinger, and Mr. and Mrs. Hedden.

The committee in charge of the parade included Mrs. Driscoll, Mrs. Hobbs, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Taylor, and Mrs. Fettinger, the latter acting as Marshal.

"The city is deserted." (Society Column.)

We know of three oases for pilgrims in search of fresh and cooling clothing, furnishings, hats and shoes.

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842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave. We fill orders by mail.
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Delightful breakfast food, served daily all over Manhatttan. 25 cents. All grocers.

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WOVEN FOR WEAR
LOOK SWELL WEAR WELL
OPPER & LEVINSON,
Wholesale Cravaters, New York.

THE ANNUAL EDUCATIONAL NUMBER OF The New York Times will be issued SATURDAY, AUGUST 22D, in magazine form.

To be sure of securing a copy of this number order from your newsdealer in advance.

ENDICOTT C. ALLEN'S SLEEP.

Slumbered for Weeks at Monmouth Memorial Hospital—Is Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 16.—C. Endicott Allen of Boston, Mass., left the Monmouth Memorial Hospital yesterday. He was accompanied by his mother, who has been a frequent visitor at the hospital since her son became a patient. They left here for Brooklyn. The young man, who is only twenty-three years of age, walked from the hospital to the station, which is a short distance, without assistance.

Allen talks but little, and then only when questions are put to him. Frequently he does not answer. Allen has been a patient at the hospital two months, having been admitted on June 14. He came to the hospital from Middletown, about fifteen miles from Long Branch, where he had been sent from New York. At Middletown he was stopping on a farm, where he had been sleeping for a whole week, prior to being admitted to the hospital.

For the first forty-three days that he spent in the hospital he slept all the time. He would be awake only long enough to take his nourishment, and then had to be aroused by the nurse. As soon as he would partake of his food he would drop off fast asleep again.

Through the forty-three days of his illness he seemed to be in pretty good health, barring his sleepy condition, and gained in flesh nearly every day, but after about the forty-eighth day, when Dr. Whitmore applied electricity in his case to awaken him, which met with fair success, and got the young man out of his bed and moving around, he began to lose flesh rapidly.

Endicott C. Allen, twenty-three years old, of 15 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, who was placed in the psychopathic ward at Bellevue Saturday, and who has slept as much as six weeks at a time, was declared yesterday to be in no such condition.

Dr. Gregory, one of the physicians in the psycopathic ward, declared positively that Mr. Allen was not abnormally addicted to sleeping, and that the reports to that effect were incorrect. He admitted that the patient slept more than a healthy person would, but not more than an invalid. When asked why Mr. Allen was in the psycopathic ward, he said that the patient was suffering from a mental trouble.

ARREST AT WALDORF-ASTORIA.

Man Trying to Sell a Bond Bearing Many Coupons Interfered With.

A man who said he was John Reynolds, thirty-eight years old, of no residence, was arrested in the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon while trying to sell a bond of the "South Side Railroad Company of Long Island." The arrest was made by House Detective Joseph E. Smith, who found Reynolds disturbing the guests by his importunities.

Reynolds was taken to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station and locked up as being a suspicious person.

The bond purported to be a 7 per cent. first mortgage bond "consolidated by extension." It was signed George H. Holt, Treasurer. There were twenty-three coupons attached, with a face value of $35 each. Reynolds asked only $150 for the bond, which was numbered No. 468.

WOULD-BE SUICIDE A MYSTERY.

A mysterious young woman, who declines to talk about herself, is in the Cumberland Street Hospital, Brooklyn, suffering from the effects of a quantity of turpentine, which she is believed to have swallowed with suicidal intent. The young woman was found at noon yesterday lying unconscious on a bench in Tompkins Park, at Greene and Tompkins Avenues. She recovered consciousness soon after being taken to the hospital, and at first refused to give any information as to herself.

She finally, however, said that her name was Miss May Ganley, and that she lived in New Jersey. She declined to say just where her home was in New Jersey, or to give any explanation of her act. The young woman is about twenty years old and rather pretty. She wore a shirt waist and skirt of white pique. The doctors say that she will recover.

Adding about 1,000 Suits, we continue the great sale this week at $9.50 in all our Stores.

These are Men's Suits, our own make, having style and reliable qualities.

If you need one—to piece out the Season—they are cheap.

Other Suits reduced, $5, $8 & $10, to keep 'em moving. $2, $3 & $4 Straw Hats, now $1 for your choice.

Sale Negligee Shirts, 75c.

Smith, Gray & Co.

Broadway at 31st St., N. Y.

Brooklyn: Broadway at Bedford Ave. / Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

CLEARANCE SALE.

To clear our floors for daily-arriving Autumn stock, we now offer many of our choicest Dining-room designs at greatly reduced prices.

SIDEBOARDS, $60 TO $300,

(former prices, $90 to $375.)

Flemish Oak and Mahogany, some beautifully carved, others plain, with all conveniences of drawers and cupboards. REDUCED FACTORY PRICES on choice designs for every room, if you promptly

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

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CARRIAGE ENTRANCE, 28 WEST 24th ST.

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AMUSEMENTS.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35 St. Near B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees, 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN, Manager

TO-NIGHT AT 8:30

RICH and HARRIS present JOHN C. RICE & THOS. A. WISE

In Leo Ditrichstein's new farce, VIVIAN'S PAPAS

MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY 3:30 SHANNON'S 23D REG'T BAND

TO-NIGHT AT 8 PAIN'S POMPEII And Grand Fireworks

At 9. THE SLEEPING BEAUTY AND THE BEAST

MATINEE SATURDAY AT 4.

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—50c

THE BEST SHOW IN TOWN.

JAPAN —BY— NIGHT | Great Cast, Pretty Girls, Catchy Music, Delightfully Cool. Rainy Nights, Performances in New Hall. | Big Comic Opera Hit, OTOYO

MAJESTIC GRAND CIRCLE, B'way & 59th St. Evgs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.

8TH MONTH 263RD PERFORMANCE IN NEW YORK.

WIZARD OF OZ BEST SEATS, Wed. Mat. $1.00. Ev. & Sat. Mat. $1.50.

with FRED A. STONE as the Scarecrow.

TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL OF THE Plattduetsche Volksfest Vereen of New York City and vicinity, Sunday, 16; Monday, 17; Tuesday, 18, Wednesday, 19, and Sunday, 23 August, 1903, at Union Hill, Schuetzen Park, N. J. Admission, 25c. JOHN MOJE, President.

CASINO THE RUNAWAYS

Mat. Sat. 2:15. To-night at 8:15.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST WEEK THE CHRISTIAN

Last time of Edw. J. Morgan as John Storm. Prices, 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15. NEXT WEEK—The Bostonians in Robin Hood.

FLOATING ROOF GARDEN.

Str. Grand Republic. High Class Vaudeville. W. 129th St. 8 P. M.; W. 23d St. 8:30; Battery Ldg. 9. Every Evening Except Friday. Fare 50.

Manhattan B'way & 33d St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.

THE EARL OF PAWTUCKET.

LUNA PARK LOOPING THE LOOP ON A BICYCLE AT 3.30 AND 9.30.

PROCTOR'S COMEDY & VAUD. SHOWS. Mo. 50c. Every Aft. & Eve. Res. 75c. Bx. Sts. $1.

23rd St. Big Continuous Vaudeville. | 5th Av. Castle. Cont. Vaudeville.

58th St. The Factory Girl. | 125th St. Dr. Bill. Big Vaudeville.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. TO-NIGHT First time in N. Y. TO-NIGHT

NAT M. WILLS THE HAPPY TRAMP, in the new comedy, A SON OF REST.

THE DEWEY E. 14TH ST. Tel. 6234-18. MATINEE TO-DAY. EAGLE BURLESQUERS. "WIZARD OF JERSEY." "ABOARD GOOD SHIP JANE."

CRYSTAL GARDENS N. Y. Theatre) Evs. (except Sunday) 8:30 "LIFTING THE CUP." DARLING OF THE GALLERY GODS. Ned Wayburn's Minstrel Misses.

PARADISE ROOF GARDENS 42 St., B'y. & 7th Av. 12 VAUDEVILLE CELEBRITIES | Includ. mysterious AGA Extravaganza, ballet.

DUSS Madison Square Garden. Evgs. 8:30. Soloist, Electa Gifford. Gen. Adm. 50c. Knabe Piano Used. Venice in New York Last Nights.

JOHNSTOWN FLOOD CONEY ISLAND.

BOSTOCK'S CONEY'S BEST

KEITH'S B'way and 14 St. BEST SHOW IN TOWN. 30—GREAT ACTS—30. PRICES 25c. and 50c.

HUBER'S 14th St. Museum. Julian Saunders, Ossified Man. 20 others. THEATRE: UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, by Edison's Projectoscope.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th. Mats. Mon., Wed. & Sat. TWO LITTLE VAGRANTS.

3RD AVE. Mat. To-day. DOWN BY THE SEA